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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 164 BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 12 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
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Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th July	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
1925.			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15995
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,420
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 65 & £ 62.	£ 60 & £ 56.
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July	.. MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	.. DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	.. MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	.. MALDA ..	8,985
26th ,,	.. MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	.. DURENDA * ..	7,231
31st ,,	.. MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	.. MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	.. MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	.. MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	.. DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
22nd July	SARDINIA	6,684	MONGOLIA ..
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA ..
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN ..
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA ..
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA ..
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA ..

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers	Destination.
16th July ..	BAMORA	Buseh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
18th ,, ..	VARELA	Buseh via K'chi.
23rd ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

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ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
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Managing Director

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gojra	Lyallpur	Shimla
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

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Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagora	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

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Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hainhong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000 000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
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INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital	... Rs.	1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital	... Rs.	59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

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HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... Rs.	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	... Rs.	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	... Rs.	74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

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	Rs.
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Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
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Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
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Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
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GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
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LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.
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(2) I. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
P.D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond.)
Manager,
Head Office AJMER.

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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
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Sold Everywhere.
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ACHES AND PAIN.

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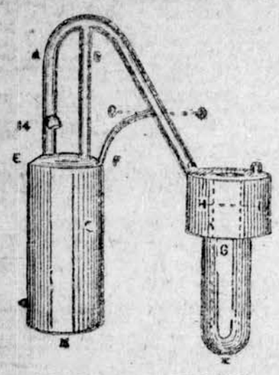

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OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

FLAMME BLEUE

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES. OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923

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Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
Pt, CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA.

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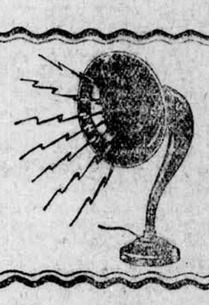
demonstration at our show-rooms daily.



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Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur. *Branch*—**Mihijam** or obtain direct from Agents **THOMSON & TAYLOR Ltd.**, Bombay and Poona; and **TREACHER & Co.**, Bombay and Mahableshwar; and *Chemists and Druggists Everywhere.*
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FIRESTONE, GOOD-RICH
GOODYEAR, MICHELIN
and
SPENCER MOULTON
CORD

TYRES TUBES

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	TYRES	TUBES
30×3½	78 0 0	13 12 0
765×105	101 4 0	17 12 0
815×105	109 4 0	18 12 0
820×120	144 12 0	21 10 0
875×105	118 12 0	20 0 0
880×120	157 0 0	23 0 0

STRAIGHT SIDE

31×4	116 0 0	17 12 0
32×3½	112 0 0	15 4 0
32×4	121 4 0	18 0 0
32×4½	165 4 0	21 10 0
33×4	127 4 0	19 4 0
33×4½	172 0 0	23 0 0

MICHELIN Universal, DUNLOP WARWICK, GOODYEAR FABRIC.
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Durisetti Appa Rao c/o Assistant Surgeon *Chatrapur*, (Ganjam).

DEAR PANDITJI,

I have used your Asugary pills as I was suffering from Polyuria and doctors told me that sugar also was passing. I can boldly say that no other medicine can equal this. I should not only praise this medicine but we should be proud that we have a very competent Vaidya in you who has discovered this unique specific. I have used only 16 pills and by the grace of God I am now alright.

(Rai Bahadur Choudhri)
Durga Prasad
4 *Sadar Bazar, Delhi.*

Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vidya of Amritdhara fame has earned the gratitude of suffering humanity by having discovered the infallible remedy for diabetes.

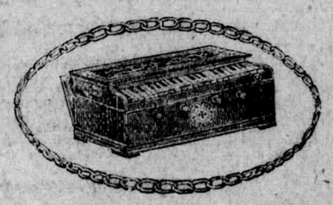
ASUGARY

not only positively cures diabetes, polyuria and kindred diseases, but is also a *Tonic* of high order, a remedy for functional and nervous debility, dimunition of the vital forces and premature decay.

Price Rs. 4 for 32 pills
sample Rs. 1 for 8 pills

Add:—Amritdhara 13 *Lahore.*

The Manager Amritdhara Pharmacy Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.



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HIGH CLASS HARMONIUMS
AT
comparatively cheap rates

Please consult with our illustrated catalogue.

Telegrams: "Musicians"

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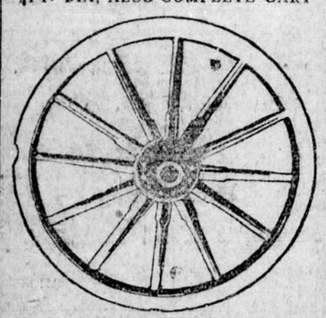
10-3x Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

SENTA Combined Standard & Portable **TYPEWRITER**

The only Portable in the market which is built like a big machine & works like a big machine, without impairing its efficiency.
NON-FOLDING] Price Rs. 180/- & 190/- Net [NON-COLLAPSIBLE
Sole Agents: **S. NAVALKAR & SONS,** Bombay 2.

FOR SALE

ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50. per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body, 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5 ft. dia., brass hub at Rs. 190 per pair with axle f.o.r. Bombay.

APPLY TO
N. V. VELMOHAMED
159-161, Khoja Mohala, BOMBAY, No. 3
Telephone No. 24326
Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR, Bombay."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the house: Apply for free catalogue.
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No. B/01, P. O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum.
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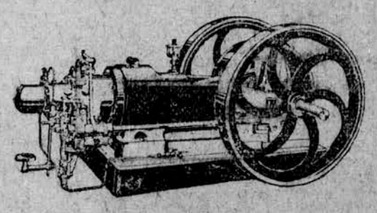
Oil Engines, Lathes, Drilling, Milling and Screwing. Machines, Pumps, Electric Lighting and Pumping sets, Grinding, Motor and Oil Mills, Saw Benches, Rolling Mills, Fly Presses, Blowers, Forges Workshop Tools, Etc., Etc., in Stock.



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FANS FIXTURES ACCESSORIES KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra

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Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

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For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen silk and cotton.

Cut and Fit Guaranteed.

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Art Is Admired Everywhere.
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Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) By our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal India (Dep. 5.).

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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

Re INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Please Consult
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whose accounting experience extends over 25 years at
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ELECTRIC HEATERS AND CIGAR LIGHTERS
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
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SAFE, RELIABLE AND NO TROUBLE.
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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere on Rs. 50-75-100. Deposit Rs. 100, 150, 200 respectively. Interest 6 per cent. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND CO., Naiwara, Delhi. Enclose stamps.
A 10773

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL whole time AGENTS for Poona and Deccan for leading Indian Life Office. Apply to Box No. 377, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10788

WANTED—A qualified VETERINARY ASSISTANT on Rs. 60 a month, hard-working, honest and experienced. Apply with testimonials, to Box No. 376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20113

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing M.A. or B.A., either with Philosophy or Literature. Apply at once to the PRINCIPAL GURUKUL, ANDHERI, stating minimum salary expected.
A 10773

A LEADING INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is open to consider applications from respectable and influential gentlemen as its secretary for a branch office in Kathiawar. Apply Box No. 379, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10793

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).
A R10765

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, Gujarati knowing, Bania preferred. Apply stating previous experience and mentioning what salary expected. Applications will not be considered unless salary and experience stated. Office Hours 10 to 1 and 2 to 7. Apply to Box No. 373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10783

SALARY Rs. 100—200 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S.)

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.—WANTED DISTRICT AGENTS for Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Nasik and Khandesh (East and West). Attractive terms for those who can guarantee business. Apply N. DATTA, Acting Manager, Bombay Branch, 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 20078

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE ASSISTANT TEACHER for the Navajbai Tata Girls School, Navsari. Only fully trained teachers need apply. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Salary Rs. 175 to Rs. 225 per mensem and free quarters: Apply with full particulars of qualifications, experience etc., to the HON. SECRETARY of the above School at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 20069

WANTED—Two first class GRADUATES in Mathematics or Economics for the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay to fill up two posts of Senior Clerks, which will be vacant from 1st August, 1924. The pay of each post is Rs. 120-10-250 and the posts are permanent and pensionable. Preference will be given to applicants domiciled in the Bombay Presidency having as a mother tongue Gujarati or Maratha. Apply by letter only stating full qualifications, age, etc., to the DIRECTOR, Labour Office, Old Custom House Bombay.
A 20068

WANTED—APPLICATION are invited from gentlemen of position and influence to act as DISTRICT AGENTS at Poona, Belgaum, Hubli, Dharwar, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaum, Bhusawal and other District Towns in the Bombay Presidency, for the Zenith Life Assurance Company, Ltd., Bombay. Handsome terms and remuneration to active, educated men. Several special attractive plans recently introduced to facilitate agency work. Apply with full references to the MANAGER, Zenith Life Assurance Company, Ltd., 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A 20076

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—APPOINTMENT as Storekeeper or Godownkeeper, well experienced in all round Clerical duties for 15 years including Service Overseas. Apply Box No. 369, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
B R10772

AN energetic young Bengali of high family seeks EMPLOYMENT as a Clerk or Typist. KHITINDRA MOHAN MITRA, Kanchen Building, Darjeeling.
B R10796

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE SHOPS and GODOWNS. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., 28, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C 20056

TO LET—An OFFICE ROOM on Esplanade Road, opposite Rajabai Clock Tower. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10791

TO LET.—At Colaba Causeway No. 190-208 (Salvage Corps Station Building) 2nd floor large Hall suitable for Club or Billiard room etc. Rent Rs. 80/- apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R10702

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, "Abba Building," Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD. ABBA, 173, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.
C R10669

TO LET—Large SHOPS on Palton Road, behind Crawford Market, near Hajee Musafarkhana. Write or see CURRIMJEE JEEWANJEE, Khand Bazar, Mandvi.
C R10670

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, an AIRY BUNGLOW at Chawpatty Road. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chawpatty.
C R10768

FLATS—Suitable for European and Anglo-Indians with all facility near Police Hospital, New Nagapada. Apply Telephone No. 21697 and 22472.
C R10588

TO LET—Beautiful OFFICE ROOM, Centre of Hornby Road, first floor, China flooring. Electric lights. Immediate possession. Low rent. Apply Box No. 380, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10795

TO LET—Fort, Apollo Street, British Hotel Lane, near Duke and Sons in Lakhani Mansions, Godowns, premises for Printing Presses, also rooms suitable for offices and residences. All modern conveniences, Rent Rs. 30 to 75.
C R10752

TO LET—A SHOW ROOM in Hornby Road, fully furnished with show cases, suitable for Jewellery, Watch dealers, Money Changers, Rent Rs. 150. Apply 305, Hornby Road.
C R10789

TO LET—Fort, Corner of Cowasji Patel Street, in Lakhani Building, and also in Lakhani Terrace near Hongkong Bank. ROOMS suitable for Offices and Residences. Rent Rs. 25 to 70.
C R10753

TO LET—A very commodious and airy second-floor FLAT on Queen's Road, with all latest appointments. Three bedrooms, drawing and dining room; numerous servants' quarters, also garage. Rent very reasonable. Apply Box No. 362, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 20069

TO LET—Airy and well ventilated upper floor of a Bungalow. Accommodation: 1 drawing room, 2 bed rooms and 3 extra rooms with a large varandah overlooking a beautiful garden. Rent moderate. Apply to P. S. SHAH, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
C 10782

TO LET for Banks, Offices and Big Showrooms in newly-built and open on all sides, three storied building with capacious Cellar at corner of Apollo Street (next to Greaves Cotton & Co.) with Electric Lifts, etc. at very moderate rents. Also one-one storied bungalow with 8 bed rooms etc., adjoining sea at Napean Sea Road. Best situation. Apply ABDULLABHAI FAIZULABHAI, Khokha Bazar, Bombay.
C R10727

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good BUILDING of decent rent at New Gamdevi, Hughes or Sandhurst Road. Owners should apply to Box No. 374, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
C 10786

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR RELIABLE SECOND-HAND CARS that have been Overhauled and Repainted, call and see us. We always have a good selection at bargain prices. FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO.; LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 20091

FOR SALE—One 7 seater NASH CAR with new tyres, German Magneto, fitted and recently overhauled, Brokers will be given good Commission; owner going Home. Apply Box No. 364, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 20071

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE and J. NESMITH'S HALF PRESS and FINISHER in working order. Apply for particulars to DHIRAJLAL SURAJLAL, opp. Telegraph Office, SURAT.
K R10792

LOOM PULLEYS FOR SALE—200 pairs of 9½" diam., 2½" face, 1½" bore of Fast and 1 7/8" bore of loose Pulleys, 100 pairs of 10" diam., 2½" face, 1½" bore of Fast and 1 7/8" bore of loose pulleys. For further particulars apply MANAGER, MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS.
20092

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.
The Society is prepared to send a capable student of the community to a foreign country for higher education. Intending students are requested to obtain application forms from the Hon. Secretaries ("Anandashram," Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay) and apply before August 6.
M 20134

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Morning and evening classes in Higher Accountancy, Auditing, Banking etc. conducted by expert Accountants and Auditors. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, opp. Whiteaways.
M R10794

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PARTNER for Cement Concrete work, capital not essential, but influence to secure works absolutely necessary. Apply Box No. 366, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10764

WANTED—LESSEE or WORKING PARTNER, with or without capital for working farms, situated near Belgaum. Excellent climate and every facility. Good opportunity for experienced agriculturist. Apply sharp to T. P. BOYCE & CO., Belgaum.
R 10767

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED to establish Life Insurance Offices in Bombay's different localities. Influential parties, who can guarantee business, will be offered liberal terms with Office Allowance. Apply B. PATEL & CO., Chief Agents, 46, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
N R10790

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

ROSE, Chrysanthemum, Papaya Cultivation free with Dijon's "Gardner's Everything" (illustrated, indispensable), High-class Seeds, Fruit Grafts, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc., DIJON & SON, Ghatsila, B.N.R.
F R10709

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

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Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GREEN ALMONDS, 11 lbs. and 5 lbs. parcles are being supplied, free at destination, for Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 3, respectively. CANAUD & CO., SRINAGAR.
T R10498

RS. EIGHTY THOUSAND are to be shortly distributed as prizes. For particulars apply to HON. SECRETARIES, VOLUNTEERS' UNION HIGH SCHOOL, PRIZE FUND, Dhoraji (Kathiawar).
T R10797

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JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
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ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you,
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
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AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

WHY buy Secondhand Typewriters? We offer you like new Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible Nos. 10 & 11, any size, and Rebuilt Oliver No. 9 at Secondhand prices. Do investigate. Also secondhand English, Gujarati, Marathi, and Urdu Typewriters from Rs. 70 and upwards. Guaranteed repairs to all makes, spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
T S.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 13th Inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 56 Wodehouse Road (next to French Consulate): opp. Colaba Station, valuable and made to order household, dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, sweet toned cottage Piano by Schiedmayer and Sochve. Primaphone (Swiss gramophone) brand new with records, cabinets, Chesterfield suits, almyrahs, millness and shubbs safes, English ice-box and oval sliding dining table, glass crockery and platedware, carpets, electric table and ceiling fans, etc., one riding pony and victoria. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers.
T 10777

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	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	142
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs 90, No. 2 latest	140
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Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

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TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New Improved Model, ...	207
Corona Folding No. 3, Rs. 110, 120, 130, 140,	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 2 Cols. 85, 8, 2 Cols,	75
Oliver 3, Rs. 75, 90, 2, 175, 10, Brief ...	200
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, No. 9	235
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types ...	155
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Mercedes, German Make,	190
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 110, 5, 125, 8, 150, ...	200
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 150, 225, ...	250
Remington 11, 175, 225, Underwood 5, 150,	175
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	270
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Monarch Visible,	200
Gujerati Remington 9, 160, Monarch Visible	200
Brand New Yost 20, Latest, any size, ...	250

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309 WORDS IN ONE MINUTE—Is the recent achievement of a SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand Writer. Learn this wonderful system at your own home and in your own leisure time by POST. Only 12 Easy Lessons. English Diplomas are awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Mr. G. M. Mehta, F.S.D.S., PRINCIPAL, THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA, (Punjab).
T R10768

RARE ERROR—INDIA K. GEO. 3 PIES ordy.. "3 Rs." instead of "3 Pe" in value tablet. Limited number only. Pair with normal mint. Rs. 2-8.—B. S. NAHAR, 5, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
N R10631

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, 4th June, 1924.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1924, to TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1924, both days inclusive.

S. A. H. SITWELL.
N. M. MURRAY (Officiating).
Managing Governors.
G19859

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1924, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st day of July, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 5th day of August, 1924, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 19th day of July, 1924, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
20121

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1924, at 4-5 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 5th day of August, 1924, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 19th day of July, 1924, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
20120

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1924, at 4-10 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 5th day of August, 1924, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 19th day of July, 1924, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
20122

THE CRESCENT MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1924, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 5th day of August, 1924, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 19th day of July, 1924, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
20123

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1924, at 4-20 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 5th day of August, 1924, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 19th day of July, 1924, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
20125

THE CEYLON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS.
LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.
20126

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS.
LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.
20128

THE MADHAVRAO SCINDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS,
LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924
20127

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS.
LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.
20129

THE KASTURCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS.
LIMITED,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.
20129

NOTICE.

THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

IN the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 28th April, 1924, a dividend of 4 per cent per annum was declared on the Ordinary Shares, and 7½ per cent. on the Preference Shares free of Income Tax.

The amount of the Dividend will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, during Office hours on presentation of the Share Certificates.

The Mofussil Shareholders should make arrangements to submit their share certificates with Authority Letters through their Bankers or Representatives in Bombay, for the recovery of the Dividend as above.

THE GREAT EASTERN ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
Imperial Machine Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 1st day of July, 1924.
C20059

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE LAND LORDS' ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the Auspices of the LAND LORDS' ASSOCIATION, a Public Meeting of the Land Lords and House Owners of Bombay will be held in Sir CAWASJI JEHANGIR HALL at Mayo Road on SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken so that the Bombay Rent Act may not be extended beyond the time mentioned in Act III of 1923 viz:—31st of August, 1924 for business premises and 31st of December, 1925 for residential quarters and to adopt a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the purpose.

Mr. J. B. PETIT has kindly consented to preside.

All Land Lords are cordially requested to be present.

SALEBHOY KARIMJI BARODAWALLA,
HIRALAL D. NANAVATI.
D. F. CAMA,
Honorary Secretaries.
20080

THE LANDLORDS ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS ASSOCIATION is formed with the object of protecting the interest of the Landlords and House-owners of the Bombay Presidency and safeguarding their rights by Constitutional Means. And for that purpose the Association will hold meetings, submit memorials and representations to the Government or any Authority or Body concerned and get the rights of the Landlords and House-owners properly recognized and their grievances suitably redressed. In short all necessary steps would be taken to obtain a just treatment for the Landlords.

Those who have attained the age of majority and own any property or land in the Bombay Presidency either in their individual right or as Trustee or Guardian or Custodian or Receiver of property for others or are members of a Joint and undivided Hindu Family are eligible for membership.

Those who are desirous of becoming members of the said Association are requested to apply to the undersigned.

SALEBHOY, K. BARODAWALA.
HIRALAL DAYABHAI NANAVATI.
D. F. CAMA,
Honorary Secretaries.
Yusuf Building 1st. Floor,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
20099.

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND EXTRAORDINARY CONFIRMATORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, which could not be held this day at the office of Messrs. Vissonjee Sons and Co., No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, for want of quorum has been ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, next, 17th July, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the same place, to confirm the resolutions of voluntarily winding up of the Company passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 26th June, 1924.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHURADAS G. RAJA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 11th July 1924.
20135

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1924, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
For the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (India), LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th June, 1924.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st July, 1924, to 9th August, 1924, both days inclusive.
20112

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MOTORISTS.

A large quantity of Motor and Motor-cycle Tyres and Tubes in all sizes are being sold at half price, also one brand new Waverly Car and three French Cars:—

Come and make your selection. Such opportunity will not occur again.

A. J. B. MOHAMED,
Khetwadi 13th Lane, Bombay.
19785

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. DAMODAR KESHAVRAO DEVARE has been declared the Purchaser of the undermentioned property he being the highest bidder therefor at the sale held on the 26th day of February, 1924, by Mr. J. D. Sherston Baker and Mr. Nagindas T. Master Attorneys-at-Law in the Office of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, between Damodar Keshavrao Devare, Gopinath Keshavrao Devare, Gajanan Shamrao Devare and Janardan Shamrao Devare respectively the Plaintiff and the Defendants 1, 2, and 3 in Suit No. 3692 of 1920 pursuant to the Consent Decree passed in the said Suit on the 19th day of February, 1924.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise however is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at The Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as waived null and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVENAMED PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Dadar in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and sixteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say: on or towards the East by the Public Road leading to Coombharwada, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jamnadas Bhagwandas and partly by the property of Ramkrishna Chintaman Mahatre, on or towards the South by the property of Moreshwar Jagonath Jawle and on or towards the North by a Public Passage and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1459 Cadastral Survey No. 1469, Lower Parel Division No. 12 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality Taxes under G Ward No. 3216 (1), 3216 (2), 3216 (3), 3216 (4), and 3216 (5) and Street No. 680 680A, 680B, 680C, and 680D.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1924.
LITTLE & CO.,
20131 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 423 of 1924.

DAMODAR SADASHIV VELANKAR, of Adivra in the Ratnagiri, Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort, on behalf of himself and other Creditors of Juggonnath Babaji Gosavi ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) LAXMIBAI, widow of the said Juggonnath Babaji Gosavi, of Ville Parle in the Thana District, (2) MADHUSUDAN JUGGONNATH BABAJI GOSAVI, of Ville Parle, Hindu Inhabitant, by his guardian-ad-litem Laxmibai, widow of Juggonnath Babaji Gosavi for himself and as the heir legal representatives of Dattatraya Juggonnath Babaji Gosavi, the original 3rd defendant by his guardian-ad-litem Laxmibai, widow of Juggonnath Babaji Gosavi ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of February, 1924, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Juggonnath Babaji Gosavi deceased, who died at Ville Parle, on or about the 27th day of October, 1923, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1924.
(Sd.) WADIA,
Commissioner.
20115.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1242 of 1919.

Messrs. BRUEL AND COMPANY. Plaintiffs

Versus

(1) BAI BAPI alias KASUM, widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai, (2) AJITSINGBHAI MANIBHAI, and (3) CHANDRASINGBHAI MANIBHAI, carrying on family business in partnership as Merchants in the name and style of Messrs. Chandrasing Manibhai Jesingbhai at Ahmedabad. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent decree dated 13th July 1922, and the Judge's Order dated 6th day of March, 1924, made in the above suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Ghee Katam, Ahmedabad, on MONDAY, the 28th day of July, 1924, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

The right, title and interest of Bai Bapi, widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai and of Ajitsing Manibhai, the 1st and 2nd defendants in the said suit No. 1242 of 1919 in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement four thousand square yards or thereabouts situate at Ghee Kata, Ahmedabad, Taluka Ahmedabad, Peta Tukri North Daskaroi, Zilla Tukri Ahmedabad and known as Seth Jesingbhai Hathising's Wadi together with four big houses and other small structures and registered in the Books of the Collector under G Tika number 6, Survey No. 181 and bearing Municipal Nos. 2397, 2384, 2410, 2411, 2412 and 2413 and bounded as follows:—On the North partly by the property of Sehebsing Manibhai and partly by a passage leading to the said Wadi on the South partly by the property of Maganbhai Hathising and partly by a building belonging to the Panjrapole, on the West by the Public Road and on the East by other buildings belonging to the Panjrapole.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C1954 Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 17th day of January, 1923, for confirming a resolution reduced the capital of the above Company from Rs. 1,00,00,000/- to Rs. 60,00,000/-, is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY, the 24th day of July, 1924.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1924.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the above Company.
20119

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
And
In the matter of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 8th day of July, 1924, presented to the Senior Judge in Chambers by Manmatha Pal Chowdhury and Bankim Chandra Ghosh, creditors of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Senior Judge in Chambers on the 8th day of August, 1924, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 8th day of July, 1924.
J. J. de MENDONCA,
Attorney for the Petitioners
5, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.
20117

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHANTARAM SHIVRAM VAIUDE, of Bombay, Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Imperial Bank of India, a Bachelor ..... Deceased.

GAJANAN SHIVRAM VAIUDE, of Bombay, Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Sonapur Lane, Outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 2nd day of July, 1924.
Messrs. VACHHA AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20133

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BADROON-NISA, wife of Sultanali Ismail Jan Mahomed, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant ... Deceased.

MAHOMED RAHIMTULLA SAYANI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Peddar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole executor named in the said Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of June, 1924.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAIRE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20132

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20581.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GADHRA SWADESHI GINNING FACTORY IN A VILLAGE YIELDING A GOOD AMOUNT OF COTTON AND WHERE THE RAILWAY LINES ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED SHORTLY.

By the order of the concerned Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 15th July 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following machineries etc., of the Gadhra Swamina Ginning Factory at Gadhra:—

PARTICLARS.

12 Gins by Platt and other well-known makers.
1 Ruston Oil Engine, 35-40 H.P. and other accessories of the said Ginning Factory.
AND
A piece of 99 years leasehold land admeasuring about 3 bighas from the Bhawnagar State, together with out-houses, buildings, structures, etc., standing thereon.

Private offers will be received.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DONTAD FIRST ROAD OR MOHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees the Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Bai Gangabai widow & administratrix of Gokuldas Morarji and Nowroji Bejonji Kapadia carrying on business under the name of Messrs. D. V. Lalubhai and Company Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th day of July 1924 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property described below on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Abdool Karim Haji Suleman under the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated the 3rd day of December, 1913 made between the said Abdul Karim Haji Suleman the Mortgagor of the one part and the said the Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Gangabai widow and administratrix of Gokuldas Morarji, Rustomji Bejonji Kapadia and Nowroji Bajonji Kapadia carrying on business as D. V. Lalubhai and Company the Mortgagees.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that Piece or Parcel of Fazandar land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Don Tad First Road or Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street in the Sub district of Bombay facing the said street on the western side thereof containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-eight and seven-ninths square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, on or towards the West by a sweepers' Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Moosa Haji Ismail and on or towards the South by a passage of the premises now under description which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 166, 168, and 170 and Ward No. 2621 and bear Collector's New No. 1609 and New Survey No. 2997.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees; at their office in Central Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1924 at 3 p.m. at the premises the Materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 42 Case No. 17 Worli Shamboo Mahadeo Pakhadi.
Building Street No. 325 Case No. 525 Worli Road, Nawa-pada.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG PLOT OF LAND (ON WHICH PRECIOUS CINEMA IS ERECTED), SITUATED AT LAMINGTON ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khimji Shamji, Nmersi Kachra, Mulji Bharmal, Ratanshi Mulji and Kanji Mulji, the Mortgagees herein, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Virji Jivraj, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 29th day of July, 1921, and made between Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY the 18th July 1924 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Lamington Road.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,858 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of a large piece of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 35, and New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13914, 13909, 13944, 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 175, 173, 6/131 and 132, and New Survey No. 6984, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 4429, 4430 (1), 4430 (2), 4430 (3), 2710, 2707 (1), 2702 (2), Street Nos. 1, 2, 2B, 51, 53, 4 and 4a, and bounded on or towards the East by a road, on or towards the West partly by Lamington Road and partly by the property of Kanji Ratanshey and the property lately belonging to Haji Abdul Waldena and now to Hararwala, on or towards the North partly by the property of Sorabji Temuraj Raja and partly by the property of Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, and on or towards the South by the property of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dapotary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY AHMED DEWJI AND OTHER WELL KNOWN MAKERS PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY ETC., ON SUNDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) IN THE BUNGALOW OF C. A. MISTRY, ESQ., AT ANDHERI IN CHAKLA VILLAGE ON MAROLE ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 13th day of July, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. in the Bungalow of C. A. Mistry, Esq., at Andheri in Chakla Village on Marole Road valuable household furniture by Messrs. Ahmed Dewji and other well-known makers comprising:—Drawing Dining and Bed room and verandah furniture, sliding tables chairs sideboards, Chesterfield Sofas and Easychairs, low chairs, Tapestry lined drawing room suites, teapoys, iron and wooden beds, Panel almyrahs, clothes and gown Press, Hatstands, Screens, etc., etc., Benjos, Primophone with 36 records, Fancy Marble figures rich Plated and Crockeryware, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. D. Clarke and others.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

N. B.—Tongas will be kept at Andheri Station on the day of sale between 1-30 and 2-30 p.m. for the intending buyers.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TWO IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT AGRIPADA WEST ESTATE BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pandia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kaka Dosabhai Hirachand and Bai Jadibai, wife of the said Kaka Dosabhai Hirachand, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Salemahomed Peermahomed and Goolam Hussein Salemahomed the mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of October, 1923, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties in two seperate lots.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 145 of the Agripada West Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 144 of the estate agreed to be leased to Virji Jivraj, on the South-East by Rabseh Street, on the South-West partly by plot No. 96A of the said Estate, leased to Aga Haji Hoosein Lari and partly by Plot No. 96 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ranizanally Salemahomed and on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as service passage which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3529 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their undertenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4090 (9A) Street No. 145. The Cadestral Survey No. of the said land is No. 1/1871 of Byculla Division.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts situate on and bearing Plot No. 147 of the Agripada West Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 146 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Hussein Currimbhoy, on the South-East by Agripada Chawl Street, on the South-West by Plot No. 148 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Bhanji Dharamsi Shaparia and on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as service passage and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3528 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4091 (5A) Street No. 92B the Cadestral Survey number of the said land is No. 4/1865 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pandia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in 76, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NISHANPADA ROAD, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS BENGALPURA STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors herein, and on account and at the risk of Bai Chagbai widow of Datoobhai Hassum, Abdulla Datoobhai Hassum, Rajabali Datoobhai Hassum, Sher M ahomed Datoobhai Hassum and Mahomedhussein Datoobhai Hassum, sons of Datoobhai Hassum deceased and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 11th November, 1922, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure situated at Nishanpada Road, otherwise known as new Bengalpura Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement five hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3165-3166 and Cadastral Survey No. 1779 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2879, Street Nos. 239 and 243 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of His Highness The Aga Khan on or towards the South by the property of Kissinbai, widow of Essaji Ragannaker, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada Road and on or towards the East by the Sweepers passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 4 ELECTRIC A. C. CEILING FANS, TRAVELLING GRAMOPHONE SINGER SEWING MACHINE, ICE BOX, GAS STOVE WITH OVEN, GARDEN PALMS, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY BEST PLATEDWARE GARDEN PALM AT ISMAIL VILLA, NEXT TO PINE VILLA, MOTLIBAI STREET, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. at the above address very valuable household furniture, such as Oval dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, ice box, Chesterfield suites, drawing room cabinets, silver show-case, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, office tables, electric table lamps and ceiling fans, carpets, fancy teapoys, single and double iron beds, oval mirror and panelled almyrahs, dressing tables with side-mirror cloths and gown press, chest of drawers, hat-stands, boot and towel horses, marble tables, Singer Sewing Machine, gas stove with oven, rich glass, crockery, best platedware, garden palm, etc.

Property of F. L. Maclaren, Esq., of B. I. S. N. Coy. and others.

Catalogues are published and property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED AND PLAIN ARTISTIC DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERT BENJAMIN, AND OTHERS, SCHIEDMAYER'S BIJORE, GRAND PIANO, CABINET GRAMOPHONE, CARPETS, OLD BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE, FULL SIZE CHESTERFIELD SUITE, ICE BOX, SILVERWARE, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Under instructions from Mr. C. D. Swinhoe, Deputy Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, and others, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Beryl House, Wodehouse Road, Apollo Bunder, specially made to order houshold and office furniture of various designs, consisting of sliding, dining table, chairs, sideboards, to match, dinner, wagon, dumbwaiter, English ice box, rich carpets, handsome drawing room cabinet, full size tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, Schiedmayer's Bijore, grand piano, American roll top office tables, Electric table fans, hall lamps, old blackwood open carved cupboards, mirror back hatstands, writing table and chairs, ladies' dressing table and almyrahs to match marble top tables, music teapoys, clock vases, ornaments, glass crockery, platedware etc.

One 5 seater Essex Motor Car almost new in perfect running order.

Catalogues are published and property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT "DAVAR MANSION", LABURNUM ROAD, NEW GAMDEVI AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of July, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Davar Mansion, Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side boards and dumb waiter, crockery, stands, rich carpets, table ornaments, teapoys, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silk lined suite of sofas fancy cabinets, table ornaments, wall clocks, blackwood open carved furniture roll top and plain writing tables, glass door silver cabinet and book cases, sweet tone cottage piano, English Ice Box, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat stands, cane furniture, water filter, meat safes phonographs, file cabinets, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of T. W. VENN, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Mohan Nanabhoy, the Receiver appointed by the High Court at Bombay in Suit No. 2990 of 1919, wherein Parshotam Naran and another are the Plaintiffs and Gocaldas Naran and others are the Defendants, and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 1st day of March, 1920, and Consent Order, dated the 30th day of August, 1923, made in the said Suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 7662, New Survey No. 4298 and Cadastral Survey No. 4100 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7366 and Street No. 249-251.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th July, 1924.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours before supper, restores manly power and creates Energy, Vitality and Vigour.

If taken for three days, removes all symptoms of nervous disease and disorder Two bottles will ensure complete renewal of juvenile energy.

One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2 (V. P. Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM.
38 (B. C.), Bairagimatam, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A. M.D., LL.D., Ph. D. B.M.S., Principal Electric Medical College, Madras writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied disorders.

TO-NIGHT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE FIRST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PRESENTS

HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"GRANDMA'S BOY"
A PICTURE THAT NEEDS NO SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES.

'FELIX' PATHE-GAZETTE

SCREEN'S FUNNIEST CREATION BY PAT. SULLIVAN

SHOWING **DERBY 1924**

PATHE-PICTORIAL

TO INSTRUCT AND TO AMUSE

POPULAR PRICES.

Box Seats Rs. 2, Stalls Rs. 1/12 and Rs. 1/-, Balcony As. 7, Gallery As. 4. Plus Tax.

MIND THE TREMENDOUS POPULARITY
OF
"MAHARASHTRA" FILM CO'S LATEST HISTORICAL SUPER-JEWEL
"PADMINEE"
THE BEAUTY OF RAJASTAN
For Whose Hand MANY A LANCE was Broken and the Knights of Yore Considered NO PRICE TOO HIGH to Win the Love of this Queen of Beauty.
REPEATED, AT PUBLIC REQUEST, FOR THIRD WEEK.
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW 5 Shows at 3-45, 5-30, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
NOVELTY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
(FORT)
The Great Matinee
SUNDAY—13th July, 1924. (3-30 P. M.)
The Most Successful Parsi Drama of the Year.
MAZANDARAN
By the well-known Dramatist
Mr. PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, M. A. (PIJAM.)
Staged for the first time in the Fort at the special request of Numerous well-known Families
A GRAND SOCIETY GATHERING.
This dramatic Masterpiece by Mr. Pijam has been highly commended by various leading citizens of Bombay and very favourably criticised by the Press.
MAZANDARAN
Staged by the Distinguished Batch of
THE ZOROASTRIAN DRAMATIC CLUB
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Prices: Rs. 5-12; 4-8; 3-6; 2-4; 1-2.
PLAN OPEN AT THE THEATRE.
DON'T MISS THIS UNIQUE CHANCE !!

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT LAST THREE CHAPTERS
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
RUTH ROLAND and Dippy Doo-Dads
One Reel Comedy entirely performed by Monkeys.
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.
Matinee Every Saturday, and Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Popular Prices.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded By
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona :—Laxmivilas Theatre.
Saturday 12th July 1924 at 9-30 p.m.(S.T.)
SANNYASHACHA SAMSAR.
Sunday 13th July 1924 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
MRITCHHAKATIK.
Proprietors :—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
Majestic Film Co.'s
NAND-BATRISI
A Masterly Social Drama adapted from the story by
SAMALBHAT
Featuring
MISS DOLORES BERRY.
Something New And Novel.
SEE IT TO-DAY.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years
Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali
Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
To-Day at 3 p. m.
Special for "Ashadi Ekadashi"
The Popular Devotional Play
Sant Sakhubai
To-Night at 9 & To-Morrow at 3 p. m.
and on Monday at 3-30 p. m.
Special for Basi Id.
The New Novel Social Hindi Play
'EKAHEE PAISA'
Special for Bakarid Holiday
To-Morrow Sunday Night at 9-30
'Punjab Mail'
IN BOMBAY THEATRE
Plan open at the Theatre
Proprietor : G. B. BHATE.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA
"SPORTING YOUTH"
7 Reels—featuring the popular Stars
REGINALD DENNY
REGINALD DENNY
and the pretty winsome
LAURA LA PLANTE
LAURA LA PLANTE

Jimmy was a 90 Horsepower Lover
—he knew his gasoline, he knew the latest jazz steps, he knew his younger set, and when he stepped out on the speedway in his boss' high powered racing car he came back with $10,000 and the prettiest girl in town.
It's a romance with speed.

Young Blood! Young Love! Young Ideas!
It's a romance without a speedometer—full of love and laughter; frills and thrills, with beautiful Laura La Plante, now a star in her own right.

The Pace That Kills!
Dance marathons—all-night parties—extravagant living and high-powere motor cars.
The fastest, most sensational auto race ever screened—full of thrills and spills, and ruthless romance.
A Picture that will fill you full of pep
Reginald DENNY IN
"SPORTING YOUTH"
UNIVERSAL JEWEL WITH
LAURA LA PLANTE
All the members of the W. I. A. A. And all other
BOMBAY MOTORISTS
are particularly recommended to see this Unique Universal Jewel Drama featuring
REGINALD DENNY
and
LAUARA LA PLANTE
The International News in the Programme
To-Night 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY at 4-30; 6-30 and 10 P. M.
TO-MORROW AT 10 P.M. only.
"THE THREE MUST-GET-THERES"
Featuring MAX LINDER.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"THE DANCER OF THE NILE"
Featuring CARMEL MYERS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 3, 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"BROADWAY ROSE"
Featuring MAE MURRAY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

PLEASE NOTE
SATURDAY, and SUNDAY'S TIMING :—
SATURDAY, 12th JULY

THREE PERFORMANCES :
4-30, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

SUNDAY, 13th JULY
ONLY ONE PERFORMANCE :
At 10 P. M.

MAX LINDER
In
"THE THREE MUST-GET-THERES"

IMPERIAL

Presents
To-Night and during this week
GUL BAKAVLI
Produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS :—
at 5-0, 7-0, 9-0, and 11-0 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS
on Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-0 P. M.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Have you tried

TIMONOX WHITE ?

THE DISCOVERY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

The new non-poisonous paint with a wonderful white colour, a cheap and labour saving paint, for two coats of Timonox White has the same obliterative Power as three coats of Zinc Oxide, and lasts longer

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NEWCASTLE ON-TYNE, ENGLAND
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ASK FOR SAMPLES, PAMPHLET DETAILS, PRICES, etc., etc.
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SOLE SELLING AGENTS :—
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EVERY OUNCE CARRIES
THE COOKSON GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

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Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character sketch, Map of Heavens, longevity, finance, business and Marriage prospects etc. Rs. 4/8/-. One year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1/4/-. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Testimonials highest. Apply to :— THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASHREMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. (S. India).

10736

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying D D [illegible]32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D [illegible]
Bank's buying 3 [illegible] Frcs 638
Bank's buying D [illegible]
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 325
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.34-3/4
London—Paris Frcs 85.30
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.20
London—Brussels Frcs 96.10
London—Rome Liras 102.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 11.
[Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5
Bank Demand	1/5 1/32
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/-	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	550
American Dollars	325
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	234
Japan	135 1/2
Singapore	166

Market Steady.

LONDON, July 10.

Rentes 3 per cent.	52⅞
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 5/8
2 months hence	34 11/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady, China sold, Continent bought.

Interest day to day loans	2½
,, 7 days market loans	2½

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

WAR LOANS, ETC.

LONDON, July 10.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 87 3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 1/16.
Consols 2½ per cent. 56⅜.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 47½.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 56½.

LONDON, July 10.

Conversion Loan £76-7/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 113 1/2.

SHARES.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, July 10.

Stockholm	16.35
Christiana	32.68
Amsterdam	11.51
Switzerland	24.13
Belgium yesterday's	96.43
Athens yesterday's	252.50
Prague	14762

9th Cuban Sugar 1876 July. Paid.

NEW YORK, July 10

Demand, Bills	43450

LONDON, July 10.

Exchange on London in Paris mutilated.
Exchange on London in Germany 18.377,000.
Exchange on London in Italy mutilated.

LONDON, July 10.
DISCOUNTS.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4¾
5 per cent. Renterson	24

BULLION.

Bombay, July 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/0/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/5/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/5/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/6/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/5
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/7
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/10

London, July 10.

Bar gold ready s. 95/0
Silver ready d. 34/10
Silver forward d. 34/11
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. Continent bought. China sold.

GOLD.
Bombay, July 11.

Ready :—25—6—3 .. .. ..

Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Asad 25-5-6	25-6-0		25—6—0
Sravan 25-6-3	25-6-9		25—6—9

Teji Mandi :—
Asad 0—1—6 .. 16/10/9
Vaida
Sravan 0—4—6 .. 15/15/3
Vaida
Tone—Market Steady

LONDON, July 9.

Of the £800,000 gold arrived from Africa. India has taken up a small proportion.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 11.

After the recent advance Reuter reported today 25 points lower in old crop and 23 to 25 points in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on local traders selling and scattered long liquidation on reports of good rains in West Texas. Liverpool has been reported 19 points up in old crop and 11 to 15 points in new crop. The market advanced on short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable, dated the 10th instant, from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co. :—

"Some local showers West Texas. Atlantic improving."

In accordance with a moderate fall in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 502, i.e., Rs. 4 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Offices and jobbers were moderate buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 506. Selling by shroffs caused a setback and the market declined to Rs. 501½, but again improved to Rs. 503 on scattered buying, and closed easier at Rs. 501½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 503 and going up by half a rupee closed easy to Rs. 401½ at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Marwari shroffs.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 555 and touching Rs. 554 recovered to Rs. 555½ on shroffs and Commission Houses buying. Around this level prominent shroffs were sellers which caused the prices to drop to Rs. 551 at which rate the market closed at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 474 going down by a rupee and a half the values improved to Rs. 474½ on shroffs buying, but again gave way to Rs. 472 on long liquidation and closed at Rs. 472½. F. G. Bengal July and December-January were nominally quoted Rs. 517 and Rs. 423 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain very quiet yesterday. Local mills were buying nice qualities while Exporters were doing nothing.

To-day's tenders are as under :—

Bales.

M. G. Oomra Berar	1,200
M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1	1,200
M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2	300
M. G. Bengal Rajputana	100
Total bales	2,800

Tenders up-to-date are as follows :—

Bales.

M. G. Oomra Berar	2,200
M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1	2,200
M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2	1,200
M. G. Bengal Rajputant	1,000
M. G. Bengal United Provinces	200
M. G. Bengal Sind Punjab	300
Total bales	7,100

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	501 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	517
,, ,,	..Dec/Jan.	423
Fine Oomra	..July ..	550
,, ,, ..	..Dec./Jan.	473

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11.

Description, Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab	560	545	530	515
M. G. Oomra No. 3	575	560	545	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Southerns	..	604	594	584
M G. Mathia	560	545	530	..
M. G. Khandesh	570	555	530	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 11.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	501
,, ,,Bengal	July	517
,, ,, ,,	Dec./January	423
Fine Oomra	July ..	552
,, ,, ,,	Dec./Jan. ..	471
Good Southerns	Aug/Septr ..	580

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, July 11.

New York Market, 10th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.50	July		29.42—08	29.25	—25
24.63	Oct.	24.95+32	24.64+01	24.40	—23
25.99	Dec.		23.98—01	23.73	—26
23.83	Jan		23.87+04	23.57	—26
24.02	Mar.			23.77	—25
24.10	May			23.85	—25

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 24.95, (at the opening) lowest 24.40 (at the close) range .5 points. Market eased on scattered long liquidation and local traders selling. Small market.

Liverpool Market, 10th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
16.29	July			16.43	+19
14.33	Oct.	14.56+23	14.58+25	14.48	+15
13.93	Jan.	14.19+26	14.17+24	14.06	+13
13.83	Mar.			13.93	+13
13.72	May.			13.83	+11
	Egyptian.				
18.40	Nov.			18.60	+20
18.20	Jan.			18.40	+20

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 300,000. Temperatures about normal. Light rains Eastern belt. Forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) 12-1) p.m. :—Steady market. Short covering on weekly Government weather report. Less offering.

(3) 4-30 p.m. :—Good Manchester. Market eased on reports of good rains in West Texas. American cross rate 4.34 1/2.

(4) Weekly rainfall :—Abilene, San Antonio, Little Rock, El Paso nil to .5 Nashville, Oklahoma City .5 to 1 inch. Monigomery, Chatanooga, Atlanta, Amarillo 1 to 2 inches. Charleston, Augusta, Jacksonville over 2 inches.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under :—

"Crop deteriorating in the Atlantics; weevil complaints. Trade demand America improving."

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, July, 10.

Futures at New York—	
July	29.25
October	24.41
December	23.73
January	

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.

Total day's sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales.
,, ,, on Spec. and for Exp. 200 Bales.
,, ,, of East Indian 200 Bales.
,, Imports, Nil.
Mid American Spot 17.26. Quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. sakels 23.45.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

July	29.38
October	24.65
January	23.83
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
October	23.73
January	23.59

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.

Future Delivery Prices.—

July	16.66
August	15.77
September	
October	14.60
November	
December	
January	14.18
February	
March	
April	
May	13.95
June	
July	13.74
Egyptians November	18.70

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.

July	16.48
August	15.63
September	15.08
October	14.48
November	14.25
December	14.15
January	14.06
February	14.00
March	13.96
April	13.89
May	13.83
June	13.71
July	13.60

Barely Steady..

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.

July	21.40
August	20.95
September	20.40
October	19.10
November	18.60
December	18.50
January	18.40
February	18.34
March	18.34
April	18.31
May	18.29
June	18.29
July	18.29

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July, 10.

COTTON.—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000
Day's Exports to Continent. 14,000
Futures at New York.—

July	29.25
October	24.41
December	23.73
January	
Spot Cotton at New York	30.25
,, New Orleans	28.40
Futures at New Orleans August	25.25
,, ,, October	23.55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 1/16
Silver Commercial Bars, Foreign mined	66;

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.

M. G. Bengal,	"Good"	10.80
,, ,,	"Fully Good"	11.20
,, ,,	"Fine"	11.60
No. 1 Oomra	"Good"	11.35
,, ,,	"Fully Good"	11.85
,, ,,	"Fine"	12.35
M.G. Broach,	"Good"	12.20
,, ,,	"Fully Good"	12.60
,, ,,	"Fine"	15.80
M.G. Scinde,	"Good"	10.70
,, ,,	"Fully Good"	11.10
,, ,,	"Fine	11.50

LIVERPOOL, July 1[illegible]

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool—

July	16.48
October	14.48
January	14.06
March	13.96

LONDON, July 10.

Tele. Transfer 1 5 1/32 firm.
Bar Gold 44-15-0 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 5/8 Steady

LIVERPOOL, July 11.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July	16.31 — 17
August	15.48 — 15
September	14.91 — 17
October	14.34 — 14
January	13.93 — 13

WHEATS.

LONDON, July 10.

Choice White Karachi 48/6 J/A sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 47/6 J/A sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 47/6 J/A sellers.
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 46/6 J/A sellers.
Australian 49/6 J/A sellers firm.

LONDON, July 10.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta 21/3 July sellers 20/9 July/September sellers 20/7 1/2 October/December sellers.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay 21 October/December sellers.
Fine White Java C and F Karachi 21 October/December sellers.
Tone :—Dull.

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 10.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £18 3/4 J/A poor demand very small trade.
Cottonseed Bombay 10 7/16 J/A sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 27 J/A sellers.

LINSEED.

LONDON, July 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July/August sellers 20 11/16.
Linseed Tone slow demand at unchanged prices.
Raw Linseed oil raked spot net September/December. Done and sellers 38 3/8.
Raw Linseed oil raked spot net July value 38/6.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, July 11.

Since our last Ready prices ruled steady during the earlier part of the week, with light stocks and limited purchase enquiries. During the middle of the week a temporary rise of a rupee and more per cwt. was experienced. Towards the close of the week fresh arrivals and further expected arrivals not long after tender to depreciate the Ready prices, the prevailing levels showing a well-nigh possibility of further depression in view of fresh arrivals to follow on a large scale. This week there has been a moderate demand for Transhipment and daily clearance averages about 1,700 bags a day as against 2,100 bags per day during the preceding week. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 22-6 and Rs. 24 for Ready Sugar and Rs. 17-6 and Rs. 19 for Transhipment.

Our Forward market has on the whole presented a very steady aspect this week with fluctuations ranging within very narrow limits of 2d. per cwt. during the latter half. The close of the week however records a steadier tendency. There has been a fair amount of business doing this week. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Sh. 21-10 and Sh. 22 for June shipment and Sh. 21-4 and Sh. 21-6 for June-July shipment and Sh. 20-9 and Sh. 21-11 for July-August-September shipment.

Total stocks (inclusive of fresh arrivals are estimated at 20,000 bags of Java sugar and 2,000 bags of other kinds of sugar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S. S. "Oza" has arrived on the 9th instant, with a cargo of 39,000 bags of Java sugar. S. S. "Howra" is due to arrive at Bombay with 34,000 bags for Bombay. S. S. "Dogra" has arrived at Karachi to-day and is reported to have brought 43,000 bags of Java sugar for Bombay.

The following interesting information and its consequential effect upon the world sugar market may be noted with advantage :—

"The question of preference on Colonial sugars has now been definitely settled by the House of Commons at one-sixth of the present reduced duty, namely, at 1/11d. per cwt., as compared with the preference of 4/3d. per cwt. enjoyed previous to the recent Budget."

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready, Rs. 22-6 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment, Rs. 17-6 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar s. s. "Howra", Sh. 23-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar s. s. "Dogra", Sh. 23-3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June, Sh. 22-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June-July, Sh. 21-7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July-August-September Sh. 21-10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July, Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.

Bombay, July 11.

The demand for ready sugar is fairly good and during the early part of the week with very small stocks, prices were raised by over one rupee and after the arrival of the first steamer of new crop Javas, prices have been again reduced by one rupee. Further arrivals are expected shortly and prices will go down further. Forward positions ruled steady, but quiet while near at hand shipments were strong owing to shorts covering and cargoes ex s. s. "Howra" was done from 22s. 9d to 23s. 3d. and s. s. "Dogra" at 22s. 6d. to 23s. F. B. Harbour. Small quantity changed hands in July-September at 20s. 9d. to 21s. Free Bombay Harbour.

Karachi and Calcutta report a steady market with small business doing. Java reports a quiet market with free sellers and no buyers. America and London ruled quieter during the week with downward tendency. There is no news from Mauritius.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

T. M. O. Rs. 22-8 equal to 23s. 6d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 40,000 bags.
T. M. O. June 21s. 10d. F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. July 20s. 10d. F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. July-September 20s. 8d. F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. October-December 20s. 9d. F. B. Harbour.
S. S. "Ausaa" arrived from Java with 39,000 bags.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, July 11 (5 p.m.).

Ready market remained unchanged to-day with good purchase enquiries, to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 4,400 bags. Good purchase enquiries counteracted the probable drop which might otherwise have been occasioned as a result of fresh arrivals on a large scale.

Our forward market has shown an improving tendency by recording a rise of a pence or two in all positions, with fair demand.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready, Rs. 22-6 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment, Rs. 17-6 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar s. s. "Howra", Sh. 23-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar s. s. "Dogra", Sh. 23-4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June, Sh. 22-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June-July, Sh. 21-7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July-August-September Sh. 21-10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July, Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.

METAL REPORT.

LONDON, July 10.

Tin Block 222½

METALS.

LONDON, July 10.

English best Selected Copper £64.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 1/8.
Copper Braziers £82 1/4.
Yellow Metal 7 5/8.
Hard Spelter 28 5/8.
Corrugated Sheets 18 3/8.

BRASS.

Bombay July 11.

	Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	65	0	0
Do. ,, ...	1	62	8	0
Do ,, ...	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do ,, ...	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do. ,, ...	1 3/4	63	0	0
Do. ,, ...	2	63	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay July 11.

	Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English ..	3/4	69	0	0
Copper ,, ...	1/	68	0	0
Copper ,, ...	1 1/4	68	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2	67	8	0
Copper ,, ...	1 3/4	67	8	0
Copper ,, ...	2/	67	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Panchteka Joint	..	29	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	41	8	0
Pat Klai	..	65	0	0
Lead, Country	..	23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		63	0	0
,, 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		61	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		67	0	0
American Copper 3/4		70	0	0
,, to 1 to 1 1/4 ..	..	69	0	0

LONDON, July 10.

Barley Karachi, 35/6 J A resale paid by 371 quoted by shippers.
Cargoes Wheat paid.
South Australian 50/6 loaded.
Choice White Karachi 491 shipment for August.

RAPESEEDS.

LONDON, July 10.

Toria £19 3/8 J/A sellers Shipment to Hamburg.
Ferozepore Real Bold £19 1/4 J/A sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 18 3/4 J/A nominal.
Calcutta Toria 17 3/4 J/A Shipment Rotterdam paid.
Tone :—Held higher—which checks business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure 11 Aug.-Sept. sellers.
Tone :—

LONDON, July 10.

Plantation First Latex Crepe 11¼ July.
Tone :—Opened firm on some covering. Closed quiet.

LONDON, July 9.

Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria for August/September shipment to Dunkirk at £18 ¾. In Castor Oil firsts at 66 shillings per cwt. In Barley Indian for July/August shipment to Hull at 35/6.
Linseed very quiet. Cottonseed quiet. Linseed oil, quiet. Wheat, quiet. Rice, firm.

LONDON, July 10.

Washington Bureau preliminary returns for the area of the United States of Planted Linseed is 33,75,000 acres, an increase of 63,6 over the area planted last year. Of the present average condition of Linseed is 86.8 against 85 last year.

LONDON, July 10.

Business was done in Linseed La Plata at 18 3/4 June/July and July/August shipment to Hull Calcutta Toria Rapeseed at 17 3/4 shipment to Rotterdam.
Wheat Cargo Australian Wheat at 50½ loaded.
Wheat Cargo Choice White Karachi at 49 August shipment.
Tones :—Linseed quiet, Cottonseed quiet, Linseed oil quiet, Wheat firm, Rice steady.

(Continued on page 11.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Harwood League—R. G. A. 70 Co. v. R G. A. 101 Co.—Cooperage.

The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Cricket matches: (1) Hindu Gymkhana 'A' v Elphinstone College Gymkhana; (2) Parsi Gymkhana 'A' v B. B. & C. I. Railway C (former's ground); (3) Islam Gymkhana v. Hindu Young Boys' C. C.

Mrs. Naidu arrives per s.s. "Khandala", in the morning.

Appeal by B. P. C. C. to Bombayites to attend Alexandra Docks (No. 18 Shed) at 7-30 a.m.

Public meeting in honour of Mrs. Naidu, Bal Iiwala Grand Theatre, Tardeo, 5 p.m.

Mr. Pickthall's lecture on "Islamic Culture" at Y. M. C. A., Reynolds Road, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.

Parel residents' meeting re Rent Act, L. N. Hindu Orphanage, Chinchpokli, 9 p.m., Mr. B. T. Desai to preside.

SUNDAY, July 13.

Public meeting in honour of Mrs. Naidu, Bal-Iiwala Grand Theatre, Tardeo, 9 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 12 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h 20m.
July 13 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 15 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 19m.
July 16 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 17 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 10m; Sunset 7h 19m
July 18 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 19m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 14th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s. s. "Hatimura" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 14th instant, instead of Sunday, the 13th as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Aden at midnight on the 10th instant and left there at 3 a.m. on the 11th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" arrived in London on Thursday, the 10th instant.

PAREL RESIDENTS' MEETING RE RENT ACT.

A public meeting of Parel residents will be held under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Chinchpokli, to urge the necessity and desirability of extending the period of the Rent Act, both respecting business and residential premises. Mr. Balubhoy T. Desai will preside. All residents of the Parel locality are requested to attend.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

The Secretaries of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha request all members of the Sabha to be present on the Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 18, to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) to welcome Mrs. Naidu who is returning from Africa.

"SECRET OF DOMESTIC LIFE."

Under the auspices of the Arya Mahila Samaj, Miss Krishnabai Javeri will deliver a lecture on "The Secret of the Domestic Life" to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir. All ladies are invited to attend.

"ISLAMIC CULTURE."

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall will give a public address on "Islamic Culture" at the Y. M. C. A., Reynolds Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Atiya Begum will preside.

"BACKGROUND OF BUDDHISM."

Under the auspices of the School of Religions, Prof. N. K. Bhagwat will deliver a public lecture on "The Background of Buddhism" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, when all are cordially invited to attend.

A DISCOURSE ON THE GITA.

His Holiness Swami Bodhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission who is now in Bombay on his way to America will deliver a discourse on the Bhagawat Gita at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road. Swami Vishwananda will conduct the Weekly Gita Class from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day in the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. G. Y. Chitnis will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are invited to attend.

The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Prof. S. V. Phadnis at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

SHRI SHIVAJI MARATHA SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Shri Shivaji Maratha Society, Poona, will be held on Sunday (the 20th instant) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Jedhe Mansion, 917, Shukrawar Peth, Poona, to transact the following business:—

(1) Adoption of the annual report and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1923-24; (2) to elect members of the Managing and Working Committee and the office-bearers; (3) to consider the question of Shri Shivaji Memorial; (4) to consider any other business brought forward with the President's consent.

NON-OFFICIAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND SARASWATS.

With a view to promote the starting of the "Shamrao Vithal Memorial", Tenant-ownership Building", at Santa Cruz, there will be a meeting to-morrow (Sunday) at the Saraswat Colony at 5 p.m., when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny and Mr. Narsing Rao Kodikal will explain the advantages of "Tenant-ownership Housing" and "Non-Official Co-operative Development." All Saraswat residents of Santa Cruz are requested to attend the meeting.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The next weekly meeting of the Elocution and General Instruction Class of the Young Men's Muslim Association will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, in the office of the Association, Karim Munzal, Ripon Road, when Mr. Shaik Khalid will lead discussion on "Some Schemes of Salvation."

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, Mr. R. B. Achreker will deliver a lecture on "Gautam Budha" in Marathi, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Society's Lecture Hall, Shankershet Wada, Pallaw Road, when all are cordially invited to attend.

"BLACK AND WHITE IN EAST AFRICA."

Mr. Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, Editor "Servant of India", under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre's Wady, Girgaon, on "Black and White in East Africa." All are invited.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Wednesday (the 16th instant) and, thereafter, from day to day at 6 p.m. till the business on the agenda is finished, at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

PAGAL HARANATH IN BOMBAY.

Pagal Haranath, a model saint of the North, in India, is on a short visit to Bombay. His discourse on the Greatness, etc., of the Almighty is very inspiring. He is accessible to all at all times, his address being "Krishna Kunj", Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PANDHARPUR ASHADHI FAIR.

The Hindu Division (S. S. L.) of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas has sent a batch of 12 volunteers to Pandharpur for the Ashadhi Ekkadashi Fair to render First-Aid and other voluntary service to the pilgrims.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday). Music by the Bombay Chamber Orchestra under Mr. E. Behr. Vocalist Mr. C. P. Bramble. At the Pianoforte Mr. R. J. Duff:—

PROGRAMME.

1. Suite from "The Dramatic Music"—(1) Rondeau, (2) Slow Air, (3) Air, (4) Minuet—Purcell.
2. Old Viennese Dance Tune—"Liebesfreud"—Kreisler.
3. Songs—(a) A Land of Silence—Roger Quilter; (b) Love's Philosophy—Roger Quilter.
4. Suite for Strings and Piano—"The Seasons"—(1) Dawn of Spring, (2) On Summer Seas (3) Harvest Festival—J. C. Ames.
5. Songs (a) Take, O Take Those Lips Away—Roger Quilter; (b) Full Fathom Five—Dunhill.
6. Spanish Dance—"Bolero"—Moszkowski.
7. News Bulletin supplied by Reuter and the Associated Press of India.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

AMUSEMENTS.

A SKIT ON "THE THREE MUSKETEERS."

One of the funniest films of the year ought to be that which is being shown at the Excelsior—Max Linder's "The Three Must-Get-There's." It is, as the title suggests, a skit on "The Three Musketeers", and the well-known comedian is in his element in a role which corresponds to that which was played by Douglas Fairbanks in the film which was shown in Bombay some months ago.

Although it is merely a burlesque on Dumas's story, the comedy follows very closely the original work. Even the burlesque names of the famous character are very akin to those in the great romantic story. Max Linder himself plays the part of D'Artagnan, but calls himself Dart-in-Again. The three musketeers are known in this fun special as Walrus, Octopus and Porpoise. The picture has a real, connected story, and is not just a succession of disconnected events pulled in for comedy prop purposes. There are big and beautiful settings and prop effects. In short, the public will see a real photoplay, replete with thrills and action, and with many laughs to the minute.

Critics who have seen Max Linder declare this to be the best and funniest and most laughter-making film that he has ever made. There will be only one show at 10 p.m. on Sunday next, 13th July, of the Max Linder's film, "The Three-Must-Get-There's." The Sunday Matinee at 6-30 p.m. has been cancelled as the Excelsior Theatre has been occupied by the Zoroastrian Dramatic Club for their performance of "Mazandiran" from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. inclusive. There will be three shows today (Saturday) at 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAE MURRAY AT THE EMPRESS.

The film in which Mae Murray has been appearing at the Excelsior during the past week—"Broadway Rose"—has been transferred to the Empress. It is a very attractive film. The story is a little weak, but the settings are wonderfully good, and always there is the personality and the very fine acting of Miss Murray to lift the film well out of the common rut.

"THE DANCER OF THE NILE."

Few photoplays with a strong dramatic plot and an absorbing love story can equal, so it is claimed, the luxurious production given "The Dancer of the Nile", the film which is the star attraction at the Empire. After months of careful research work on the actual site of the discovery of Tut-ankh-amen's tomb, the scenic and historical data was collected which made it possible to surround this romance from the documents of the great Pharoah with correct and realistic facsimiles of ancient Egypt's palaces, its gilded court, and its barbaric splendour, serving as a background for the remarkable story of Arvia, the voluptuous dancer of the Nile, and the dramatic part which she played in the life of Tut-ankh-amen. The Temple of Pillars and the City of Memphis alone bear witness to the detailed care and the lavish expenditure given "The Dancer of the Nile" and four thousand people and fifteen hundred people play a colourful part in the heart-stirring drama, the interest of which is enhanced by the attention which the Valley of the Kings at Luxor has aroused in the last year or so. It is a production which covers in a dramatic way the period of Egypt when King "Tut" was a young man, and proves that the desires and ambitions of those ancient days were much the same as ours of to-day.

WEST-END CINEMA.

"Liar! hypocrite! impostor!"

Harsh terms, those. But a screen star can't be a chooser when the scenario writer gets busy. Stars may become drug addicts, criminals or beggars at the flash of a thought in the film author's fertile brain.

So Reginald Denny became a liar, hypocrite and impostor, and more, in his latest Universal-Jewel feature, "Sporting Youth", which comes to-night and this week at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road). It is a story of automobile racing, romance and adventure, written by Byron Morgan, famous author of the Saturday Evening Post series, and filmed under the direction of Harry A. Pollard.

The hero of Morgan's story is a chauffeur whose heart is on the race track, but whose hand is kept by circumstance on the wheel of a prosaic limousine until the chance comes to be—"a liar, hypocrite and imposter"—but a great racing driver.

And the chance is one that comes not of deliberate choice, but one that is thrust upon the chauffeur entirely by accident. However, the popularity of the picture seems to indicate that the athletic Denny makes an attractive deceiver and story gives him an opportunity to absolve himself.

Laura La Plante is the girl who falls in love with the chauffeur and is instrumental in promoting the deception which takes him away from the life of a chauffeur to that of the racing driver. Miss La Plante, incidentally, was made a star in her own right by Universal on account of her work in this picture.

Others in the cast are Hallam Cooley, Lucille Ward, Malcolm Denny, Leo White, Henry Barrows, Rolfe Sedan, L. J. O'Connor, C. L. Sherwood and William A. Carroll.

TAXI CAR FARE.

PROPOSED REDUCTION.

For some time past deep disaffection was noticeable among the second class taxi drivers of the Bombay city in view of the proposed changes in their cars by the Police Department making it compulsory for them to use a certain type of car for plying their trade. There are two rates for taxi cars, viz:—twelve annas per mile for the first class and eight annas per mile for the second class, irrespective of size and make up of the cars. Owing to financial stringency and depression in trade, the public generally prefer second class taxi cars to the first class cars for they are in many respects as good as the first class ones and yet cheaper by four annas per mile. Some taxi owners to keep up business and to eke out livelihood (or, to use the phrase current among such pliers of public conveyance, to win their 'half bread' when 'full loaf' is impossible to be had), in these hard times, have chosen to convert their big cars into second class cars, which has created some ill-feeling among their confreres, plying their big cars as belonging to the first class and who owing to competition do not get as much business as other members of the fraternity who are running their big cars as "second class" taxis.

A meeting was, therefore, held last week of all the taxi drivers and owners in the Head Police Office, and a *via media* was reached whereby a first class taxi car's fare was fixed at annas eight for fourth-fifths of a mile and annas ten for a full mile. For the second class, annas eight were fixed for each mile, in other words ten annas per mile for the first class and eight annas for the second class taxi cars.

A CONDITION.

The taxi owners on the whole seem to have been satisfied with this arrangement but there is one condition the Police Department proposes to impose which has given resentment to the second class taxi owners. It is that barring about 65 second class taxi cars which are of mixed make and small in size all other second class taxi cars should be "Ford's". There are about 125 second class taxi cars half of which under this new proposition would have to be converted as "first class", being of a bigger type, and ply them at ten annas per mile instead of annas eight as done hitherto. The second class taxi owners' contention is (1) that the police have no right to compel them to ply at a higher rate when they are satisfied with lower rate and (2) that the police should not force a choice of a particular make, viz: Ford, when they have cars of superior manufacture. It will be interesting here to note that not very long ago the Police Department itself had condemned the Ford cars for plying as taxis as inconvenient to passengers, particularly ladies. Now they have come forward with a recommendation for the Ford which is all the more surprising.

THEFT OF MOTOR TYRES AND TUBES.

ARRESTS OF SUSPECTS.

The Bombay City Police have arrested four men on suspicion in connection with the theft of motor car tyres, tubes, etc., valued at Rs. 2,892, stolen from the godown of Messrs. T. R. Pratt and Co., Hughes Road, some time ago. They have also recovered a portion of the stolen property.

AFTERMATH OF TORRENTIAL RAINS.

The torrential showers of the last three or four days resulted in the uprooting of some trees at Matunga and Sion on Thursday night. A heavy shower accompanied by a storm on Thursday night brought a huge tree down at Kingsway, Matunga, which fell upon Baba Sabaji, a Police Sepoy No. 393-F, attached to the Kingsway Police Station, killing him instantly.

Shortly after this tragic incident another huge tree fell down seriously injuring two women who were passing beneath the tree at the time.

The police sepoy who was killed by the falling of the tree lay buried under it for some time till a search was made and he was extricated by the help of the Municipal Ambulance Corps.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

The Coroner held an inquest on Friday touching the death of Syed Kader (40) who was knocked down by a railway engine while crossing the lines on Thursday. The evidence showed that the deceased was crossing the railway lines at Dadar of the G. I. P. Railway, when a fast train came up and the engine knocked him down. He received serious injuries on his back and head and died on the spot.

The jury returned a verdict of death while trespassing the lines.

HIS EIGHTH CONVICTION.

George Grove, a resident of the Elysia Hotel, Fort, was charged with the theft of clothes valued at Rs. 100, which belonged to another resident of the hotel by the name of P. S. Antony. The case came up for hearing on Friday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The complainant stated that he went to Poona on July 5 leaving behind him in his room three boxes of clothing. On his return the following day he found his boxes broken open and his clothes missing. Complainant thereon went to the proprietor of the hotel to report the matter and while doing so the accused told him that during the complainant's absence one Stanley with another man had visited his room. The next day the accused informed him that he had traced the thief and that if the complainant paid him Rs. 10 he would bring back the missing properties. The accused subsequently handed over to the complainant one suit only. Meanwhile the complainant reported the matter to the police and in consequence of their enquiries the accused was arrested and the remaining missing clothes were recovered partly from a Marwari with whom the accused had pledged them and partly from a washing company.

On the evidence his Worship convicted the accused and as he had seven previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Dewan Bahadur Krishna Lakshman Paonaskar, M.A., C.I.E., of Kishangarh State, Rajputana, has offered Government Securities worth Rs. 17,000 to found scholarships and medals for successful Indian lady students of the Nagpur University. This generous gift is highly appreciated.—A.P.

UPLIFT OF WOMEN.

JUSTICE MULLA ON NEED OF ORGANISATION.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

SEVA SADAN ANNIVERSARY

The sixteenth anniversary of the Seva Sadan Society, Bombay, was held on Friday evening at the Society's Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, the Hon. Mr. Justice D. F. Mulla, presiding. There was a large gathering of ladies and female students on the occasion. Among those present, besides the President, were Mrs. Mulla, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji, Mrs. Tyebji, Mr. N. M. Joshi and others. After a short prayer and two welcome songs sung by a group of girls in chorus, Mr. K. E. Punegar delivered a short speech in Gujarati on the life and work of the late Mr. B. M. Malabari who was famous for his devotion to female education and to the work of uplift of women generally and to whose memory the Hall was dedicated.

Miss B. A. Engineer, Secretary of the Seva Sadan Society, Bombay, then read out the Sixteenth Annual Report of activities of the Society during 1923-24. In the course of the report it was stated:—

The main work of the Seva Sadan is the rendering of Social, Medical and Education-al help to poor Indian women and children irrespective of caste or creed consideration.

The object of Seva Sadan is to bring together ladies of different communities who wish to be helpful to their less fortunate sisters and to train these latter up so that they in their turn might become helpful to others.

The experiment of sending out Seva Sadan nurses among poor and middle class families on comparatively very moderate charges initiated last year was continued during the year and has proved quite a success. The demand for them continued to be great.

The opening ceremony of the Malabari Memorial Hall was performed by H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson on March 6th. It cost nearly Rs. 90,000 of which Rs. 60,000 only had been collected so far.

The Institution has to depend entirely upon the charity of the public. Among the chief donors may be mentioned the names of H. E. the Viceroy, the Wadia Charities Trustees for their handsome annual contribution of Rs. 5,000, Seth Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charities Trustees, Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata, the Western India Turf Club, Mrs. P. D. Patel, Bai Jerbai N. Wadia, Mrs. P. S. Laud and other donations through the Hon'ble Sir Norman Macleod, the hon'ble Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji, Mr. N. A. Mees, and Hon. Justice Mulla.

The following departments of work are maintained by the Seva Sadan:—

1. Home for the Homeless. 2. Ashrams (Training Homes). 3. Marathi Normal Classes. 4. Home Educational Classes. 5. Industrial Classes. 6. Social Activities including (a) visiting the poor in their own homes and inducing young girls to learn some industry instead of idling away their time at home, arranging for monetary help for those who are unable to do any work and those girls who have been obliged to leave school on account of their parents' inability to pay their school fees and Social relief work of other descriptions such as Rescue work and Prison Visiting (b) Feeding of poor and underfed school children the total number daily given nutritious food was 224 (60 Parsis and Hindus and 55 Mahomedans) selected from the following schools:—Seth Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charity School at Khetwadi and Three Municipal schools at Girgaum, Gamdevi and Falkland Road.

The monthly help of Rs. 10 each to the Urdu Girls' Schools at Gogha Mohmadabad and Kapadwanj was continued from the Islamia Section Funds on the recommendation of Mr. J. S. Kadri, the Educational Inspector.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Marathi Home Classes:—These classes are held at Sandhurst Road mainly for Marathi speaking ladies and are primarily meant for grown up married women who cannot attend ordinary schools on account of social barriers and other difficulties. The hours of instruction are specially chosen to suit their convenience. The object of these classes is to make these women not only useful to themselves at home, but also to be useful to Society at large and to make them take an active intelligent interest in all things affecting women.

Marathi Normal Classes:—These classes were started in 1914 with the object of training up women for the teachers' profession and to raise the status of women teachers in general. We have now a full training college teaching up to the final i.e. 3rd Year Certificate examination of the Government Training College with 122 pupils on the roll. Both the Normal and Home Classes are recognised by the Educational Department and grants received for current expenses both from Government and Municipality. They are also highly commended by the Educational authorities.

This new building is specially erected to accommodate all our educational classes which are held in the Municipal Charni Road School and in the Library of the Bombay Students Brotherhood but they have not been removed from there unto now on account of lack of funds for school furniture. We appeal to the generous public of Bombay, especially those interested in female education and advancement of women to help us with money to carry out our object.

HOME FOR THE HOMELESS.

In this Home are received and maintained destitute women and children. They are educated and trained up in some crafts which would be useful to them in after life. The number of inmates has to be restricted on account of the very limited accommodation at our disposal. The total number at the end of the year was 28. The women have to do all the household work in the morning and in the afternoon are taught reading, writing and some useful industry such as sewing, knitting, thread-button making.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Cutting, Sewing, Paper flowers, Cookery, Hosiery, Fancy Embroidery and Laundry are among the chief industries taught. Our object is to teach poor women to earn an honest livelihood by self-exertion without losing their senses of self-respect and to be useful in their homes by doing all their own work.

There are besides English and Vernacular Classes, the Music and Drawing Classes, Physical Training Class and Laundry and Fancy Work Classes. The Class in Fancy work with Miss Petit as honorary teacher started last year was regularly continued throughout. There is a constant increase in the number of girls, and the work done by them is much appreciated and is not difficult to sell. In October last a Laundry Class was opened especially with the object of training girls to do their own washing at home. This class is also very well attended.

ASHRAMS.

In the Hindu Ashram there were 20 inmates. In the Patel Ashram there were 9 inmates. They are taught useful household work and receive general education in English, Gujerati, Sewing and Cutting, Drawing, Singing, Home Hygiene and Fancy Work.

More than one pupils take advantage of the different departments of work at present 10 women from the Sewing and Hosiery departments have secured good appointments in the Municipal and other private schools after a short training in the Sadan and 22 women have been trained up as nurses and midwives. This last number may at first sight seem small but when these women join the Sadan most of them are quite illiterate. Hence they have to be educated up to the Vernacular V and English II standard, a necessary qualification for admission to the different hospitals.

After a programme of recitations and songs was gone through Mrs. Mulla gave away the prizes.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

Then the Justice Mr. Mulla then rose to deliver his speech amidst applause. In the course of his short speech he paid a tribute to the various works and manifold activities of the Seva Sadan Society. He declared that the Seva Sadan was the true exponent of the creed of Social Service in India. He believed that the women of India had an important part to play in the unification of various castes, creeds, and communities that inhabited this great land. Frontiers like Hindu-Muslim Unity, social elevation of women, amelioration of the status of depressed classes could be very well solved through the education and uplift and organisation of the women. He learnt from newspaper reports that Mahatma Gandhiji desired shortly to go on a tour through India and specially the Punjab for cementing Hindu-Muslim unity on a firm basis. He desired humbly to suggest to Mahatma Gandhiji that if he concentrated a little of his wonderful organising power and energy in establishing Seva Sadan Societies like that in Bombay in the Punjab, he would considerably advance the cause of Hindu-Muslim friendship and national unity not only in that Province but throughout India. Justice Mulla emphasised that the women of India had an important part to play in building up the nationhood of India by unifying the various classes and communities and evolving harmony out of differences. He suggested that a net work of Seva Sadan Societies should be established throughout the length and breadth of the country with the Bombay Society as the nucleus and centre. He thought that Mahatma Gandhiji's high idealism, selflessness and great record of social service would be an asset in an organisation of such nature and he, therefore, desired to appeal to him to lend a part of his valuable time and active attention towards the consummation of an object which was of utmost importance in the national reconstruction of India. He declared they all wanted Swaraj but they must pass through tests if they were really eager about it. He thought that they would rightly be condemned as unfit for Swaraj if they failed to do their duty by the women of India which meant half the nation. He therefore appealed to national workers and leaders of all shades of opinion to try their utmost for the uplift, education and organisation of the women of India. Amidst deafening cheers he concluded his speech by paying a glowing tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's great services in the cause of social uplift of the women and depressed classes of India.

G. I. P. RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, July 11.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., the member nominated by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to serve on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, having proceeded on leave, Mr. B. F. Madon has been appointed to act during his absence.

(Continued from column 6.)

Considine made 70 and MacBryan 66. Latter retired seriously hurt by ball in the face.

Worcester versus Hampshire.—Hampshire won by eight wickets. Worcester made 80 in the second innings, Kennedy taking five for eleven. Hampshire scored 110 for two in the second innings.

Kent versus Leicester.—Kent won by 169 runs. Kent's second innings totalled 177. Collins made 54, Wright 55 and Skelding took five for 53. Leicester made 83 in the second innings. Woolley took six for 29.

Warwick versus South Africans.—Warwick made 440 in the first innings. Santall made 102, Calthorpe 76 and Bates 76. South Africans have made 25 for nought in the second innings and are 98 behind.—Reuter.

FRENCH LADIES GOLF.

LONDON, July 10.

Le Touquet.—In the final of the French Ladies Open Gold Championship Miss Cecil Leach (Carlisle) beat Miss. Huntowell (Sunningdale) by ten and eight.—Reuter.

BOXING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

At Globe Theatre to-night in Mr. Albert Flemings Boxing Tournament, P. L. Roy of Calcutta, a boxing Blue and public schools' champion, was defeated by Edgar Brighte of Bombay, referee stopping the fight as the gong sounded at the end of the eighth round. Roy receiving severe punishment. Out of eight rounds, Brighte had the best of three, whilst in two the men were about equal. The sixth round was easily Roy's as Brighte went down twice. A second time, he was knocked clean through the ropes, and was saved by the gong. Round No. 7 was also Roy's, and Brighte's eye was badly cut. In the eighth round, Brighte attacked Roy savagely, but he failed to administer a knock-out. Both men fought gamely throughout. Brighte being in fine condition. Roy had not fought seriously for five years and lacked training. Both men fought at catchweight, but Brighte declared his weight as 8 stone 2 lbs. and Roy 7 stone 2 lbs. The contest was for 10 rounds.

Norman France, Jhansi, gave up in the third round of four-round contest with Haddon Masonk, Calcutta Fire Brigade.

C. Paul, Howrah, was beaten in the four-round contest against S. P. Arratoon of Armenian College, Calcutta.

A spirited contest between Dick Millington of Bandikui (9 stone 4 lbs.) Champion, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Sergt. Harry Johnson (9 stone 8 lbs.), Calcutta Police, resulted in a win on points, for Johnson a more experienced boxer.

The four-round contest between E. West, Calcutta Police, against J. C. Johannis, Armenian College, Calcutta, resulted in the latter retiring after two rounds.

Four rounds between Eric Jones, Kharagpur, and C. A. Minos, Armenian College, resulted in a draw.

SPORTING NEWS.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

FINLANDER ESTABLISHES TWO RECORDS.

LONDON, July 10.

Paris:—Nurmi (Finland) established two records for the Olympic Games at the Colombes Stadium to-day, winning the final of the 5,000 metres in fourteen minutes thirty-nine and one-fifth seconds and the final of the 1,500 metres in three minutes fifty-three and three-fifths seconds.

Another Olympic record, that for the Pole Jump, was equalled by Barnes (U.S.A.) and Graham (U.S.A.) who both cleared three points nine-five metres. In the jump off, however, Graham failed at three points eight metres and the event was won by Barnes.

To Unbach (Switzerland) fell the distinction of breaking the world's record when he won the heat in the second round of the 400 metres in forty-eight seconds.

The Throwing Hammer was won by Tootell (U.S.A.) with a throw of fifty-three point two-seven-five metres. Nokes (Britain) who was the third threw forty-eight point seven-four metres.

Pitt won his heat in the 400 metres in forty-nine and four-fifths seconds thus qualifying for the second round.

The following were to-day's principal results:—

5,000 Metres. Final.—Nurmi (Finland) 1; Ritola (Finland)2; Wide (Sweden) 3. Time.—Fourteen minutes thirty-one and ne-fifth seconds.

1,500 Metres. Final—Nurmi (Finland) 1; Scharar (Switzerland) 2; Stallard (Britain) 3. Time—Three minutes fifty-three and three-fifth seconds.

Pole Jump. Final.—Barnes (U.S.A.) 1; Graham (U.S.A.) 2; Brooker (U.S.A.) 3. Height.—Three point eight-nought metres.

Throwing Hammer. Final.—Tootell (U.S.A.) 1; McGarth (U.S.A.) 2; Nokes (Britain) 3. Distrance.—Fifty-three point two-seven-five metres.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC TENNIS.

MLLE. LENGLEN NOT TO PLAY.

LONDON, July 11.

Paris.—Her doctor has forbidden Mlle. Lenglen to play in the Olympic Games.—Reuter.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

LONDON, July 10.

At Bisley to-day Rugby won the Ashburton Shield with a score of 468 points.—Reuter.

ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL POLO.

LONDON, July 10.

In the New English International Polo Sido drew six all in the first practice match at Rochampton to-day.—Reuter.

FOUR BALL MATCH.

LONDON, July 10.

A four ball match opened at St. Georges Hill Weybridge to-day between Abe Mitchell and George Duncan (Britain) and Walter Hagen and MacDonald Smith (U.S.A.). Thirty six holes were played to-day and thirty-six will be played to-morrow at Oxher. The winners receive £200 and losers £100. Including the players sidestakes about £1,000 is involved. Britishers finished the morning round one up and were four up at end of day.—Reuter.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

FIRST CLASS MATCHES.

LONDON, July 10.

The following are the closing scores in the second days play in the first class cricket matches which began yesterday.

Surrey versus Gloucester.—Surrey made 374 for seven in their second innings and declared. Hobbs made 105 and Sandham 73. Gloucester have made 138 for seven in their second innings and are 342 behind. Fender did hat trick in Gloucestor's second innings.

Lancashire versus Northampton.—Lancashire declared their first innings closed at 376 for eight. Makepeace made 105. Northants made 87 in their first innings, Parkin taking four for 61 and MacDonald six for 26. Northants followed on and have made 176 for four in their second innings. Waldon made 54 and Timms is 60 not out.

Essex versus Yorkshire.—Yorkshire declared their first innings closed at 471 for five. Sutcliffe made 235 not out and Oldroyd 138. Sutcliffe's score is the highest of the season. He hit one six, one five and twenty-seven fours.—Essex have made 114 for three in their second innings and are 225 behind. Morris is 56 not out.

Somerset versus Derby.—Derby's first innings totalled 117, White taking five for 25. Somerset have made 209 for eight in the second innings and are 442 runs ahead.

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1924.

WELCOME.

We pointed out on Wednesday how the invaluable services rendered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the causes of Indians abroad and of peace and understanding between all races made it imperative that the welcome to be accorded to her on arrival in Bombay should be worthy of these causes. We are glad the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has made arrangements for such a welcome and we are confident that citizens of Bombay, irrespective of their political, communal and other differences, will to-day give Mrs. Naidu a rousing and memorable reception. Writing on the eve of Mrs. Naidu's departure from South Africa, "Indian Opinion", the organ of the Indian community, said: "We have seen many partings but we do not remember any being so touching as that with our revered leader Mahatma Gandhi, and with Mrs. Naidu it will be the second one." This brief sentence is eloquent of the gratitude which Indians in South Africa feel for Mrs. Naidu's work among and for them but cannot adequately express. If, therefore, Mrs. Naidu's services are to be adequately appreciated by her countrymen here, the welcome given to her to-day should be second only to that accorded to Mahatma Gandhi on his return from South Africa. It is a significant commentary on her achievement in South Africa that a European, Mr. L. Renaud, presided at the last farewell gathering in her honour in Durban. Mr. Renaud, who believed that the European community as well as the Indian community must have appreciated the good work that she had done for their cause, declared: "All those who have come into contact with her must have been struck by the genius and intellect of this lady. She belongs to India, of course, in a sense, but she also belongs to the universe, because brain and genius have no limitations." It is because Mrs. Naidu represents in her person the spirit of India that she does not make a difference between community and community and between nation and nation and is, therefore, able to preach the gospel of brotherhood. It was the message of India which she gave to South Africa when she said at one of the farewell meetings in her honour:—

"Because India is the one country in the world where all the creeds are reconciled and where all creeds go to make one unified nation, I think it is the duty, as it is the privilege of my community in South Africa, to hold aloft that wonderful torch that should light the people of this land, and I look forward to the day when my misunderstood people, this little community of Indians who are toiling honestly, who are producers and creators of this land, will be the torch-bearers in the work of civilisation, because they will not be seekers of their own good at the expense of any other community. In that day it will be realised that in brotherhood and brotherhood alone lies the redemption of a sorrowful world."

India could not have sent a messenger to Africa who could better interpret her spirit than Mrs. Naidu has been able to do. To interpret the spirit of India is to show that not in accentuating the differences that divide communities and races but in harmonising them, not in colour war but in racial co-operation, lies the only hope of a better world for mankind. Mrs. Naidu by her work in Africa has brought the realisation of that hope nearer—an achievement for which her countrymen cannot be too proud of her.

A THREE-FOLD PROGRAMME.

Asked to suggest a programme in which "Rajas, Maharajas, No-changers, Pro-changers, Liberals, Independents, practising lawyers, Anglo-Indians and all others" could join without reserve, and which would ensure the swift attainment of Swaraj, Mahatma Gandhi, with the clearness of vision and grip over essentials, which is so characteristic of him, has suggested the following three-fold programme: (1) adoption and organisation of Khaddar, (2) promotion of Hindu-Muslim Unity, and (3) removal of untouchability. We do not think that any individual or class of people or political party in this country, inspired by the least patriotic feeling, can have any legitimate objection to any of the three items in the programme. Can any Indian worth the name—and among Indians we include Anglo-Indians who have made India their permanent home—wish otherwise than that the present tension between Hindus and Muslims should give place to a heart-unity based upon recognition of common interests and common nationality? Only an enemy of India will desire to see the present strained relations between the two communities being perpetuated. Similarly, are there any Indians barring those few who are blinded by age-long superstition, who would not wish that the evil of untouchability, which holds down over one-fifth of the nation in practical slavery to the rest and denies them their God-given birth-rights, and which disgraces Indians as a nation in the eyes of the rest of the world, should disappear from this land?

We now come to the third item, Khaddar. Even those who do not believe with Mahatma Gandhi that Khaddar will bring about an economic revolution in India, will not, we hope, deny that to those millions of their countrymen who cannot find a profitable employment during some months of the year, spinning and weaving as supplementary occupations will bring welcome relief. The former especially is perhaps the easiest of all profitable occupations, as young and old, men and women, can pick up the art in no time and with the least amount of investment. If the charkha can feed one hungry mouth, which will otherwise remain unfilled, is it not the duty of every one, whatever his political views and whatever his disbelief in the Charkha as a potent instrument for clothing all India with indigenous cloth, to spread the use of the Charkha among the poverty-stricken masses, who cannot be otherwise helped? Let the political aspect of the Charka be entirely ignored and its humanitarian and economic aspects only be considered by those who have no quarrel with the Government. The Indian Princes ought certainly to be able to popularise the Charka among the backward classes of their subjects so that they may earn a decent livelihood. Even those who may not like to wear Khaddar because of the fancied inconvenience it may cause to them, should have no objection to the spread of Khaddar among those who like to wear it. Most Liberals, we know, do not wear Khaddar, but ought they, on that account, withhold their sympathy from the Khaddar movement, which aims at clothing the half-naked masses and feeding millions of mouths that would otherwise remain hungry?

It is because thoughtless prejudice has been engendered in some circles against Khaddar by its association with the political movement of the day, that the beneficent character of the Khaddar movement has been lost sight of by them. But if the spread of the Charka is an economic necessity in the present circumstances of India, what well-wisher of India, be he a Maharaja or Liberal, a loyalist or an Anglo-Indian, can withhold his sympathy from the movement with just reason? It is because of its universal appeal to all right-minded and patriotic persons, that Mahatma Gandhi is so emphatic in his declaration that if the Khaddar movement is taken up in right earnest by all those who believe in its beneficent character, the nation will have come materially nearer Swaraj. It will not require superhuman efforts to make India self-sufficient in regard to her clothing. She has only to double her present output of yarn and cloth to oust all foreign yarn and cloth from her markets. In this patriotic effort, even the mills can play their part profitably. As Mahatma Gandhi points out, the mills still supply the needs of six-seventh of the population. Those who have invested their moneys in mill-shares will have, thus, plenty of time to adjust themselves to the economic revolution.

THE FESTIVAL OF ISLAM

There are only two Muslim festivals in the year. The reason of the one which ends the month of fasting is self-evident. But why should a certain incident of the annual pilgrimage—the sacrifice performed at a certain place in commemoration of the sacrifice of Abraham—be celebrated by the whole Islamic world rather than the day on which the pilgrimage is completed, rather than any other day? It is because the Sacrifice of Abraham is Islam itself. We do not refer to his sacrifice of an animal which is merely symbolical, but to the Sacrifice which is expressed in the words of the Holy Coran:

"When his Lord said unto him, Surrender; he said I have surrendered to the Lord of all the worlds."

"Verily I have turned my face to Him Who created the heavens and the earth, in the proper attitude of a created being and I am not of those who associate (anything with Him").

"Verily my prayer and my sacrifice and my life and my death are for Allah, Lord of all the worlds, who hath no partner. This I am commanded, being the first of those who have surrendered (Muslimin)".

The festival is known as the Festival of Sacrifice, which seems a pity; for it has misled many people into thinking that its importance is due to the sacrifice of animals, which is performed merely in commemoration of the sacrifice of Abraham and for charity. It would be more truly descriptive to call it the Festival of Islam.

We could wish that from every pulpit in India on that day of thankful remembrance the truth might be driven home to the heart of all professed believers in Islam as a religion: that their observance of Islamic ritual, their respect for Islamic tradition, their pride in Islamic history, their zeal for Islamic rights and privileges—all, all are absolutely vain if they neglect Islam itself—which was the Sacrifice of Abraham. All Islamic observances suppose that Sacrifice to have been made and when that Sacrifice has been made they are an easy regimen, and relegated to their true position as a garment only. It is when it has not been made that outward things have such importance that men would slaughter one another for the sake of them. And there is no true religion without it. "Verily religion with Allah is Islam," says the Holy Coran. The words have often been accepted far too readily as meaning that the only form of worship recognised by Allah is that practised by the Muslim community. The present writer is emboldened by his personal conviction and his knowledge of the Arabic language to suggest that the word *din* (religion) is seldom, if ever, used in the Coran to signify a religious *denomination*; it is used in the sense of religious *duty*. And the text, therefore, means that the only religious duty which brings man into direct relation with Almighty God is the Sacrifice of Abraham—Al-Islam—the Great Surrender. It was after he had made that Sacrifice that Abraham was called "the Friend of God". Abraham was a man like the rest of us. The experience of Abraham can be repeated by everyone, and thousands upon thousands have repeated it and have attained that Friendship, which alone endures, and which alone can bring mankind to universal friendship. The soul of every individual man and woman is lonely from the cradle to the grave and all its gain is worthless, unless and until it attains to that communion with Allah. The soul of a nation or community is lost unless it recognises Allah's sovereignty and makes complete surrender to His will and judgment. That is the teaching of the Holy Coran; and we wish that from every pulpit in India on this coming Feast of Sacrifice the truth could be spoken plainly that Islam as a power in the world has failed for the lack of the Sacrifice of Abraham, and that it can be restored only by the performance of the Sacrifice of Abraham.

How can Islam exist without *Islam*? The little things misnamed religious, over which men quarrel, seem important only through the lack of faith. No man who was aware of the reality of Allah's presence, Allah's sovereignty, no man who had found his way to the condition known as Allah's Friendship would dare or deign to contend so hotly for such little things. The Sovereignty of Allah is as real as ever; the Help of Allah is as near as ever; the Mercy of Allah is, as ever, boundless. Yet even many Muslims speak as if they had become restricted or remote. It must be so while they neglect the way of approach, and try to solve the problems of Islam without making the Sacrifice of Islam—that is, without Allah.

"There is no compulsion in religion. The right direction is henceforth distinct from error; and he who rejects vain superstitions and believes in Allah has grasped a firm handle which will never break. Allah is All-hearing, All-knowing."

Notes of the Day.

An Important Judgment.

A careful perusal of Mr. Justice Ghose' judgment, of which a fairly long summary is published elsewhere, must convince every unbiassed reader that the judge has correctly interpreted the law and that Lord Lytton's Government, in retaining the services of Ministers whose salaries had been vetoed by the Legislative Council, have been guilty of the violation of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The judge was quite justified in protesting firmly against the supercilious remark made by the Advocate-General at the instance of the Government, that though the Governor thought he was quite competent to pay the salaries to the Ministers without any reference to the Council, he had condescended to submit the demand for the salaries to the Council as a matter of "courtesy." The judge has rightly held that the motion for supplementary grant is illegal. His lordship says that under the Constitution a demand for a supplementary grant can be made only when any item had been inadvertently omitted from the demands for grants, or when a demand had arisen which could not be foreseen at the time of presenting the Budget, or when the provision made for any item is found subsequently to be insufficient. But what Lord Lytton's Government proposes to do is to re-submit a demand which had been deliberately refused by the Council, a procedure entirely in violation of the spirit of the Constitution. As to the point that the Court had no jurisdiction because under Rule 15 the President's decision on a point of order is declared to be "final," Justice Ghose rightly held that the decision was "final" so far only as the members of the Council were concerned. It would not be "final" to a Court of law. The rulings of a chairman of a public meeting may be final so far as the members of that meeting are concerned, but certainly it is not "final" for a court of law! We do not think that Mr. Justice Ghose's interpretation of the law and the constitution of the Council is likely to be challenged by any higher court, because it is so obviously correct and just.

Herriot Administration and French Press.

The Herriot administration is settling down to work. The French Press is anxiously watching the efforts of the new Government, particularly that section of it which voices the opinions of the Communists in France and the French proletariat. The "Humanite," for example, says that it is due to the Communist party, that M. Herriot obtained his success in forming his ministry, because it was the Communist who co-operated with other political elements, in "purifying the atmosphere and waging war against the bitterest enemy that the French proletariat has had in recent times." The reference, of course, is to the ex-Premier, M. Poincare. The "Journee Industrielle" wishes that M. Herriot and his colleagues were allowed to solve internal difficulties without vexatious parliamentary obstruction, because what is more important is the solution of France's external difficulties, the first step in which ought to be an understanding with Mr. MacDonald. The "Matin," representing the interests of the bourgeois, is not so enthusiastic about the Herriott administration. It points out that M. Millerand is not yet really fallen. His opponents will have to take him into account. They should expect to see him back soon as an advocate in the law courts, and as a deputy in the Chamber. It appears, however, that responsible journalists of every political opinion in France are willing to give M. Herriot a free hand in his dealings with the Allies, in order to solve the German reparations difficulty.

The Change in Outlook.

In responsible quarters in France there is a decided change in outlook as regards France's duty towards Germany. The mailed fist arguments of M. Poincare are no longer popular, although the extreme Nationalists are trying their best to work up a political following for Millerand and Poincare. This change of attitude is remarkable, because it is now spreading rapidly, and the French "Temps", perhaps the most important political journal in France, has an article on the subject in its issue of June 2, entitled "The way to peace" by one of its most brilliant leader writers, Herbette, whose close touch with affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, the French Foreign Office, give his views always an extraordinary importance. The article maintains that France must now have a new orientation of the German problem. The popular French idea that Germany was as a whole anxious for war with France must now be given up as historically inaccurate. As a matter of fact although the German Junkers desired war, the democratic parties in Germany steadily opposed it. The French writer quotes in support of his argument the opinions of a German writer, Hans Herzfeld, who has written a remarkably illuminating book, entitled "The German Armaments-policy before the World war" which was published recently. The French writer says that the book gives convincing proof that the war aims and preparations of the Kaiser party were opposed by the social democratic and the Central parties. He asks: are there not extreme nationalist elements in both countries who are inclined to be always reactionary? Is that any reason, however, he adds, why sensible men in both countries should not try to arrive at an understanding? If that is the view gaining ground in France at present, there is some hope for Germany.

H. G. Wells on McCardle's Judgment.

The "Bengalee" publishes the following cable from its London correspondent summarising an article contributed by Mr. H. G. Wells to the "Westminster Gazette" on the O'Dwyer-Nair case, which will be read with interest:—

"To-day's "Westminster Gazette" contains a remarkable article on India by an eminent English writer. Mr. H. G. Wells says that the O'Dwyer-Sankaran Nair case has brought out very vividly the tremendous failure of the British Imperial system. He condemns the part played by General Dyer at Amritsar in the strongest terms and says he was rebuked and punished by his military superiors very properly. Very necessarily some amends were made to smitten and outraged India in that treatment of General Dyer and the wretched incident of Amritsar would have passed into the receding perspectives of history if it had not been for the litigious enterprise of Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

He describes Justice McCardie's part regarding General Dyer as a "lawless outbreak." It is a sort of treachery to Indians to go on talking liberally to them to seek their friendship, and attempt cooperation with Dyer's impenitent rifles reloaded and our Justice McCardie ready and eager to tear up our poor attempts to make amends."

Dr. Sukhia and the Corporation.

The debate at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation on the proposition brought forward by Mrs. Gokhalay has served its purpose, although the proposition was rejected by the casting vote of the President. The attitude taken up by the President was absolutely correct and we hope it will serve to open the eyes of Dr. Sukhia. The discussion in the Corporation, we are sure, has shown to Dr. Sukhia that, though the vote was equally divided, his ways in the Corporation are not looked on with favour generally. The Corporation has always been very indulgent to old members, but recent happenings had made it necessary that it should take steps to safeguard and preserve the position of individual members, to maintain its own tradition and reputation and ensure the dignity of the presidential chair. This has been done by the discussion on the proposal of Mrs. Gokhalay which was supported by Miss Lotewala.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 10.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Baldwin Mr. Macdonald said that he had gone to Paris to try to remove the unfortunate situation which had arisen there and which had threatened to destroy the work done to arrange for an Inter-Allied Conference. Government was of opinion that the most supreme effort should be done to put the Experts' Report into operation without delay. The French opinion was unwilling to allow the Experts' Report to be regarded as a substitute for the Treaty of Versailles, but willing to accept it as a new and better way of dealing with the reparations. On the other hand, the essential foundation of the Experts' Report was the raising of a forty million sterling loan which was impossible unless the would-be-investors could be assured that their investments would not be destroyed by political or military action of the allied or German Government. Investors would not be forthcoming unless there was political and economic security which the German State as a going concern would offer. Investors would be destroyed by any action similar to what had occurred last year.

Government, therefore, had agreed firstly to try to add to the Reparations Commission when it was dealing with defaulation under the Experts' Report an American member who would care for the interests of the investors or failing that to use the services of an American as the Reparation Agent-General. The British Government had suggested that this gentleman should arbitrate in the event of failure to get an unanimous decision of the Commission. The French Government had wished time to consider this and to leave the final decision to the London Conference. The British Government had finally agreed to that and in meanwhile would consult financial opinion. Unless this was settled to the satisfaction of the investors no loan would be forthcoming. The French Government had further desired to associate the question of the Inter-Allied Debts with the Experts' Report but the British Government had been unable to agree to that.

Mr. Macdonald said that he had warned M. Herriot at Chequers that the British Government could not allow this matter to drag indefinitely and he proposed to ask the Treasury to take up the matter where it had been left by Lord Curzon's note of August 11. Further he had suggested that a French Treasury official should come to London preliminarily to discuss the question with the British officials. It had been agreed that this should be done and in negotiating a settlement account should be taken of all considerations. Further the French Government had desired to keep the question of their national security alive. The British Government had definitely made clear that no proposal of the nature of a military pact could be entertained but repeated its desire to continue conversations in that respect especially as regards arrangements through the League of Nations for Disarmament Conferences and other acceptable means.

Asked whether he had withdrawn from the attitude that the matters in the Dawes' Report outside the Treaty of Versailles could not be dealt with by the Reparations Commission Mr. Macdonad said, No: It had not been definitely withdrawn. The matter had been deferred for the judgment of the Anglo-French legal Experts which would be presented to the Conference of July 16th. The whole matter would be considered in the light of that judgment.—Reuter.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN GERMAN POLITICAL CIRCLES

LONDON, July 10.

Berlin.—There is bitter disappointment in the political circles at the outcome of Herriot-Macdonald meeting. Fears have been expressed that the London Conference will virtually fail in its objects. Newspapers are particularly dissatisfied that the Reparations Commission will be the final arbiter of the manner in which the Experts' Report will be carried out. While there is uncertainty as to whether the German delegates will be invited to London in a consultative capacity or whether they will simply be confronted with the protocol to sign. That is a point on which the official circles are urgently seeking enlightenment.—Reuter.

POINCARE DEPRECATES PARIS PARLEY

LONDON, July 10.

Paris.—Interpellating Government on its foreign policy in the crowded Senate M. Poincare in a speech lasting for four hours deprecated Mr. Macdonald and M. Herriot substituting persuasion for constraint against Germany. He expressed the opinion that the London Conference ought not to have been convoked until Germany had voted the measures required by the Experts' plan. He expressed dissatisfaction at the Communique that was issued after Wednesday's Conference. He contended that the Reparations Commission should continue to decide the question of German defaults and each Ally should retain the right to act alone in the event of default though concerted action would be preferable.

M. Herriot will reply on Friday.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FLIERS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, July 11.

Constantinople.—The American world-fliers arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MAHATMAJI'S VIEWS.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 11.

Addressing a meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee this evening Mr. Gandhi said that they should spin for not at least half an hour as recommended by the All-India Congress Committee but for at least an hour. The Provincial Congress Committee could go further than the All-India Congress Committee and he expected the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee to do so. Gujarat had passed the Non-Co-operation Resolution in 1920 before the Congress had passed it, and he expected at least Gujarat to carry it out.

Speaking on the recommendations of different Provincial Congress Committees, about his being elected President of the next Congress, Mr. Gandhi said that he would like the name of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu being recommended, as she was just returning from her tour in East and South Africa where she had done for Indians what no brother of theirs could have done. If, however, they wanted a Mahomedan to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem which Mrs. Naidu was also quite competent to do, they could suggest the name of Dr. Ansari. But if they wanted his (Mr. Gandhi's) name to be suggested, they could wait till the time for the final choice arrived. Personally, he wanted to shirk every responsibility for the present, and before the time for the final choice arrived, he would make his decision and they would not have to make any decision.

Ultimately the Gujarat Congress Committee unanimously decided not to recommend any name for the Presidentship of the next Congress till the time for the final choice arrived. The Cominittee meets again to-morrow morning.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

LABOUR PARTY'S SUPPORT.

LONDON, July 11.

Chicago.—La Follette, the Progressives' candidate for the Presidency, will not secure the support of the National Farmer and Labour Party whose Executive Committee has decided to endorse the candidacy of Mr. William Foster and Mr. Benjamin Titlow who are Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of the Workers' Party of America Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTERS' SALARIES.

MOTION FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT HELD ILLEGAL.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

MR. JUSTICE GHOSE ON THE POWERS OF JUDICIARY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The lengthy judgment of Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose issuing an injunction in the suit brought by Kumar Sanker Roy Chowdhury against Mr. Cotton, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council, in connection with the supplementary grant regarding the Ministers' salaries was signed today. His Lordship in the course of his judgment said, "The first question that I have to decide is whether this Court has any jurisdiction to interfere in this matter. The Advocate-General has contended that Parliament in passing the Government of India Act and in constituting the Legislative Councils thereunder has kept in view the English constitutional principles, namely that, the Legislature is supreme and that neither the Judiciary nor the Ecxutive should interfere in any way with the conduct of business in the Legislative Councils and that having regard to the provisions of Rule 15 of the Bengal Legislative Council Rules and Standing Orders the decision of the President of the Legislative Council on a point of order—and it is argued that the point raised in the present application is a point of order—is final and it is not open to question in a Court of Justice. I am perfectly aware of the fact that in England the Legislature is supreme, but what I have to consider on the present application is not whether the English Parliament is supreme, but whether the Bengal Legislative Council which is a subordinate Legislature and the creation of Parliament is supreme in the sense contended for by the learned Advocate-General and whether the jurisdiction of the High Courts so far as the President of the Bengal Legislative Council is concerned, is excluded by statute or judge made law or by the implication that if I have no jurisdiction to entertain this suit, it would be obviously improper for me to express any opinion on the merits of the questions discussed before me, though that discussion was necessary before I could determine the issues. As to the jurisdiction, in my view, the question now before me does not really relate to the powers of the local Legislature. But if it did, I have no doubt that it would have been a legitimate subject of discussion in this Court. But as I say, the substantial question is whether the President of the Council is immune from the jurisdiction of this Court. This Court is a superior court of record, and *prima facie*, no matter is deemed to be beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, unless it is expressly shown to be so.

PRESIDENT NOT IMMUNE FROM JURISDICTION OF COURT.

But the word jurisdiction is meant to be authority which the Court has to decide matters that are litigated before it or to take congnizance of matters presented in a formal way for its decision. Now this is a suit of a civil nature and in the Civil Procedure Code it is provided that Courts shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature. But from this rule are excepted suits of which cognizance is barred by any enactment. As stated above, there is nothing in the Government of India Act to exclude from the jurisdiction of this Court the President of the Bengal Legislative Council who is appointed under the provisions of Section 72 C of the Government of India Act. The present President being a person appointed by His Excellency the Governor, he is the holder of the office created by statute and nothing has been shown to me during the course of argument which can remotely suggest that the President of the Bengal Legislative Council is immune from the jurisdiction of this Court As was observed by Mr. Justice Bailhache adopting the statement of the law by Attorney-General Sir Richard Webster that if any person, whether an officer of State or a subordinate, has to justify an act

(Continued on next page.)

MRS. NAIDU'S HOME-COMING.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrives to-day by S. S. Khandala after successfully fulfilling her mission in East Africa and South Africa as a representative of the Indian National Congress.

FUTURE OF SUDAN.

THE BRITISH ATTITUDE

NO WITHDRAWING FROM THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, July 10.

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons on the Foreign Office vote the Opposition cheers punctuated a statement of Mr. Macdonald regarding the future of the Sudan. The Premier disagreed with the suggestion that the matter should be settled by the League of Nations because an Anglo-Egyptian agreement would conduce to goodwill if it was adopted by the free will of both the parties instead of being imposed by an outside authority. He denied that the Egyptian cotton cultivator need be anxious regarding water supply under an agreement which Britain was prepared to reach. Mr. Macdonald reiterated Britain's intention to fulfil the obligations to the Sudanese, because as a result of the British Administration, the Sudan was beginning to develop its economic resources, to feel the impetus of education, and to understand the pride of the people who felt somewhere ahead there was a hope of the pledge of self-government. Britain could not throw off the responsibilities by withdrawing and handing over the Government of the country to another Government.

He concluded by hoping that when Zaglul Pasha came to London on July 25, he would come determined to settle reasonably.—Reuter.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

In the House of Lords, on June 25th Lord Raglan asked whether the Government could give any indication of their general policy with regard to Egypt and the Sudan, and whether they intended to consult Parliament before deciding on any change in the status of the latter country. He said he was mainly concerned with the Southern Sudan, where he had spent some five years. The former rule of the Egyptians in that country had been a period of robbery and murder, when whole tribes were exterminated and thousands of Negroes were sent to Cairo as slaves. If this territory handed back to the Egyptian the same thing would happen again, because the Egyptians regarded Negroes as being outside the pale of humanity. He hoped these considerations would be borne in mind when the question of the Sudan was considered by the Government, and he asked whether the Government had any power to dispose of portion of the British Empire without first consulting Perliament. The ratification treaties by Parliament was little more than a farce, Parliament should be consulted before any treaty was signed.

LORD GREY'S VIEWS.

Viscount Grey said he realized that what had been done in Egypt could not be undone. He was told by people who had been in Egypt lately, and who knew what was going on, that practically all the work and administration of Lord Cromer, of which they were all so proud, had either absolutely gone or was going. This was an instance of the difficulty of getting what they thought to be good to take root among other peoples whose sense of values was different from our own. He believed a much better settlement might have been made in Egypt if the report of the Milner Commission had been acted upon. The next thing he was afraid they must recognize was that ,having gone so far, it was no good now trying to draw back. The one exception was the Canal, which was not Egyptian, which had not been made by Egyptians, but which was owned by British and French capital. He hoped it would be made perfectly clear to the Egyptian Prime Minister that the administration of the Canal would not pass to the Egyptian Government. He hoped the Government would be equally definite on the point that we were not going to abandon the Sudan. The Sudan had been recovered by British strategy, force, and enterprise. He hoped in the forthcoming negotiations the British Government would make it quite clear that the question of the Sudan was now one in which the Egyptian Government had no say at all. There was one exception, the question of the Nile water, in which Egypt had a great interest. He suggested that in this regard a Joint Commission might be appointed, or which following are admirable precedent they might have an American as an impartial chairman. They must ensure that Egypt did not starve the Sudan and that the Sudan did not starve Egypt. If we were going to undertake vast responsibilities in a neighbouring part of the world, it might be beyond our strength, and we should not be able to make good our words about the Sudan. To make good our words we must make it perfectly clear that we were not going to undertake some new and greater responsibility which might involve us in such difficulties that we might not be able to discharge the responsibilities we already had. That was why he linked the question of Iraq with that of the Sudan. We went to Iraq for purely strategic reasons, and he maintained that after the war was over we had no obligation to Mesopotamia except to give independence to the Arabs. In staying there it must have been for political reasons or some other reasons, seeing that the strategical reason had disappeared.

His feeling was that in all these questions of responsibility in that region of the East since the Armistice we had been driven. At the very moment when, apparently, the Government was feeling that they were not strong enough to maintain the position in the administration we had had in Egypt and were retiring from that, they were assuming enormous responsibilities as regards Iraq. He had hoped that the Assembly of Iraq would have refused to ratify the Treaty. He had never liked the Treaty nor the mandate: but the Assembly had ratified it, and we were, therefore, not as free as we should otherwise have been. He earnestly pressed on the Government, if they were going to be perfectly definite about Iraq, to go very carefully into our military responsibilities and to state definitely what they were.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Council, said his Majesty's Government realized the importance of Lord Raglan's views on these questions. The Government was not going to abandon the Sudan in any sense whatever. (Hear, hear.) They recognized the obligations which had been undertaken towards the Sudanese, and regarded those obligations are of such a character that they could not be abandoned by us without very serious loss of prestige. The Prime Minister, in another place, had said that "no useful purpose would be served by discussion of the difficult and delicate questions outstanding in Egypt in advance of the negotiations which were being undertaken in pursuance of a policy already approved by Parliament." He (Lord Parmoor) would divide that policy under two heads. First, there was no going back, at this stage, on the policy towards Egypt itself, which had been adopted for a considerable time and by successive Governments. Secondly, in the question of the Sudan, entirely different considerations arose. He repeated and emphasized as being the views of the present Government, Mr. Lloyd George's statement as Prime Minister in February, 1922, that "his Majesty's Government would never allow the progress which has already been made in the Sudan and the greater progress of future years to be jeopardized." Lord Raglan had asked that no change in the status of the Sudan should be made without the authority of Parliament. He would not, on that occasion, go into the wide question of whether Parliamentary procedure on questions of this kind was on the whole, satisfactory or not, but he could state quite clearly and without any hesitation that no change of status in the Sudan would be allowed or carried through without the authority of Parliament, which would have an opportunity of expressing its views before it was too late. (Hear, hear.) The Government recognized their responsibility and the responsibility of the country towards the inhabitants of the Sudan. He hoped he had made the position as regards Egypt and the Sudan quite clear. (Hear, hear.) As regards the negotiations which Lord Grey had referred to, it was impossible to say anything at the present time.

As to Iraq, British policy was settled long before the present Government came into office, and they were merely carrying it on. The treaty proposed by his Majesty's Government to which Lord Grey referred was accepted a few weeks ago by the Iraq Constituent Assembly, and it would be submitted to Parliament in the ordinary course. It would not be ratified before it had been submitted to Parliament, and if it was approved and ratified the ordinary course would be followed. It appeared to him that the proper time to discuss the treaty would be when it came before them.

FIGHTING IN DELHI.

SHOPS CLOSED.

CAUSE OF DISTURBANCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 11.

A Hindu-Muslim fracas which would have developed into a free fight was averted today in the Chandni Chowk by the timely intervention of the Police. At about midday, a Mahomedan boy went to a well situated in the south-western corner of the Queen's Garden to drink water. The Kahars who were drawing water refused to give the boy water and the boy, it is said, murmured something at which the Kahars assaulted the boy. As reports of impending communal trouble were in the air a large number of people belonging to both the communities collected on the scene. The police, fortunately arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd. Later in the day a scuffle took place in Dariba and another in the Chandni Chowk. The Police are patrolling the bazaar. Some shopkeepers who had closed their shops were persuaded to open them. About ten Khars have been arrested. The injured boy has been removed to hospital.

LATER.

There were fights from one end of Delhi to the other, Dariba, Katra Neil, Billimaran, Fatehpuri, the Lahori Gate, the Sadar Bazaar, the Jama Masjid and Bada were all affected in turn. The severest fighting took place in Katra Neil and Billimaran and several people were injured. Towards the evening everything looked quiet. Shops in the Chandni Chowk and the Queens Gardens were closed.

The reported death in hospital of the boy who is said to have been beaten by Kahars in the morning was the probable cause of disturbances near the Lahori Gate. From that locality the crowd moved on towards the Sadar Bazaar which was the scene of a severe fight. Details of this fracas are not known, though it is reported that six persons were killed by lathi blows.

The Police with four armoured cars immediately hurried to the spot and the situation was brought under control after a few rounds were fired in the air. Soon after the Bada was reported to b affected and a disturbance started there. The presence of the Police at all of these places saved a situation which would have been very serious. The Civil Lines and the railway premises are quite unaffected.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

VOLUNTEERS' MARCH.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, July 11.

The Satyagrahis marched on to the four pickets as usual. On Wednesday they were obstructed by caste Hindu volunteers on the western road at a place situated ten to fifteen yards east of the new barrier which they had kept up till the previous evening. This enabled the Satyagrahis to march past the British Post Office unmolested, but they had still to walk 80 to 90 yards to reach the Police barricade, that is, just where the prohibition board has been fixed and up to which place untouchables are legally permitted to proceed. The Ezhavas unconnected with the Satyagraha movement are exercising this right freely even when the oppositionists are keeping back the Satyagrahis a hundred yards away. The Police have not seized charkhas for the last two days and the Satyagrahi is seen spinning his wheel at one or the other barricade unmolested by the Police. Yesterday, opposition volunteers were conspicuous by their absence from the western road, their leaders having resolved to suspend their Dharma Samaram under Government orders. The District Magistrate of Kottayam and the Assistant Superintendent of Police visited the Satyagraha Ashram yesterday. The situation is now quiet and the Satyagrahis are seen at the four barricades guarded by police sentries.

BAKR-ID PRECAUTIONS.

SEVERAL MEN BOUND DOWN.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

As there existed strained feelings between Hindus and Moslems in Garcawan, Allahabad District, on account of the last year's riot over cow sacrifice and as feelings continued strained, several members of each community have been bound down by Mr. Sinclair Day, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, to keep the peace and execute bonds and sureties of Rs. 200 each as a precaution in view of the forthcoming Bakrid.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BILL.

BOMBAY TRADE UNION CONFERENCE'S REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference, has addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay in connection with the Industrial Disputes Bill in the course of which it is stated as follows:—The Standing Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference passed the following resolutions at its meeting held on Saturday last: That the Industrial Trades Disputes Bill now coming up before the Bombay Legislative Council at its next sessions be supported with the following suggestions made to Government:—

a. That all Government servants be included among the employees concerned in the Bill. b. That organised Unions of workers should be permitted to make suggestions to Government regarding the appointment of their representative on the Arbitration Board. c. That it should be obligatory upon the Government to publish the report of the Court of Enquiry. d. That the Bill should contain provisions setting up machinery to fix minimum wages. e. That Mr. F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., be appointed a representative of Labourers on the Arbitration Board.

PRINCE OF WALES.

TO VISIT S. AFRICA NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, July 10.

Cape Town.—The Prince of Wales has accepted the South African Government's invitation to visit South Africa next year.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

SPANISH PREMIER TO THE FRONT

LONDON, July 11.

Gibraltar.—General Primo de Rivera has arrived in Algeciras en route to Morocco. The situation on the Tetuan front is reported improving. The Spanish forces have consolidated their recent successes and are holding strong positions along the river.—Reuter.

LACK OF CANDIDATES FOR ARMY COMMISSIONS

LONDON, July 10.

Making the half yearly passing out inspection of Sandhurst Lord Cavan referred to the lack of candidates for the Army Commissions. He said that the strength of the College was being reduced by one company entirely owing to the insufficiency of candidates.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Viceroy visits Poona in the month of August and Kashmir in October. He attends the opening of the Chamber of Princes and Military manouevres at Delhi. He visits Kathiawar in November and spends a month in Calcutta during Christmas.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a dance at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Thursday the 10th July.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Agency of the South Indian Railway of a railway line on 2-8 inches gauge from Chalakudi, a point on the Shoranur Ernakulam railway to Valparai in the Annamalai Hills. The survey will be known as the Chalakudi Valparai Railway Survey.—A.P.

RAILWAY RISK NOTES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ORDERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The Government of India have passed orders on the report of the Risk Notes Revision Committee and have gazetted new forms A, B, D, G and H which come into force with effect from the 1st October 1924. In case of packages in bad condition or defectively packed, railways are to be free from all responsibility "except upon the proof that such loss arose from misconduct on the part of Railway Administrations' servants."

In the case of consignments at the special reduced or owner's risk rates, railways are to be free from responsibility "except upon the proof that such loss, destruction, deterioration or damage arose from the misconduct of the Railway Administrations' servants, provided that in the following cases (a) non-delivery of the whole of the said consignment or of the whole of one or more packages forming part of the said consignment packed in accordance with the instructions laid down in the tariff or, where there are no such instructions, protected otherwise than by paper or other packing readily removable by hand and fully addressed where such non-delivery is not due to accidents to trains or to fire, (b) pilferage from a package or packages forming part of the said consignment properly packed as in (a) when such pilferage is pointed out to the servants of the Railway Administration on or before delivery, the Railway Administration shall be bound to disclose to the consignor how the consignment was dealt with throughout the time it was in its possession or control, and if necessary to give evidence thereof before the consignor is called on to prove misconduct. But if misconduct on the part of the Railway Administration or its servants cannot be fairly inferred from such evidence, the burden of proving such misconduct shall lie upon the consignor.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY BOGUS CHEQUES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 10.

J. W. Norris and S. Sivashanker Mudally said to be here from Bangalore who were in Madras during the last racing season are now accused of cheating three people to the extent of Rs. 1,250 by issuing bogus cheques. Police investigations disclosed that the accused had issued similar cheques in several other racing centres. Norris was arrested in Bangalore. The case was heard by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and is was adjourned to July 24th. Warrant for the arrest of Mudally who has not yet been located has been issued.

NAGPUR DEFAMATION CASE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 11

At the hearing of the Defamation case by Rao Saheb Nimbalkar, First Class Magistrate, Katol against Mr. Ogale, Editor of "Maharashtra", the complainant stated that he did not always travel by railway on the days for which he claimed and drew double second class travelling allowance. On several occasions he travelled by motor. In cross examination by the counsel for the accused he stated that on every one of the fourteen occasions mentioned by counsel to him he did travel by motor and not by railway. Counsel then pointed out to him his previous contradictory statement that whenever he charged Government second class railway fare he had always travelled by second class.

The defence then opened its case. The defence counsel showed from the railway registers that on the fourteen dates mentioned by the complainant, no second class tickets were issued and on the date in question only four second class tickets were issued while according to the prosecution evidence, five second class tickets ought to have been issued. The complainant's travelling allowance bill for the journey on the fourteen dates were put in which showed the timings of his arrival and departures. On certain dates the column (more of travelling) was left blank. The defence closed its case. The next hearing is fixed for 28th instant for argument.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S SPEECH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would wish to point out that Sir Basil Blackett's extemporaneous speech before the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has been in places not very accurately reported. In particular may I draw your attention to one sentence which should read as follows:—

"As I say, if the policy is to reach 1s. 4d. gold at the earliest possible moment, then we have postponed that earliest possible moment during the last winter by creating 24 crores of an emergency currency."

The sentence as reported gives an entirely different impression.—Yours, etc.

J. C. MIXAN.

Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay.
July, 11.

A Bangalore message of 11th July says the opening ceremony of the Bangalore Oriental Art Exhibition was performed by Col. Rajah Jai Prithvi Singh Bahadur of Nepal. There was a large number of visitors who evinced great interest in the exhibition.—A.P.

The Indian and Land Customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) amounted to Rs. 323 lakhs, during June 1924, as against Rs. 290 lakhs in June 1923. Protective special duties collected under the steel industry amounted to Rs. 10 lakhs and were included with the figures of import duty.—A.P.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of Crude Oil by the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of June, 1924, amounted to 62,680 barrels.—A.P.

BENGAL MINISTERS' SALARIES.

(Continued from preivous page).

alleged to be unlawful by reference to an Act of Parliament or State Authority, legal justification can be enquired into. In this Court, therefore, in my opinion, a suit can lie against the President of the Bengal Legislative Council. The learned Advocate-General has referred to the impolicy of interfering with the discretion vested in the President of the Bengal Legislative Council. I have nothing whatever to do with the questions of policy and as regards interfering with the discretion vested in the Legislative Council, the point raised really begs the whole question."

After quoting the provisions in the Government of India Act relating to the business and procedure in the Governor's Legislative Council, His Lordship observed, these provisions mark a great advance in the direction of Parliamentary methods, particularly in conceding the right to vote supplies. There is to be an annual statement of the estimated expenditure and revenue and proposals of local Governments for appropriation of provincial revenues in any year are to be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants.

THE POINTS IN ISSUE.

The Council may assent or refuse its assent to a demand or may reduce the amount demanded either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of its items. A proposal for appropriation of revenue is not to be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council. Voted grants only cover the kind of expenditure which in England is made out of moneys provided by Parliament. It is also provided in Section 72D that certain charges of a special or recurring character which are set out in the Section itself are outside the range of voted grants. This distinction will be recognised by every student of Constitutional history as corresponding roughly to the English distinction between charges on vote and charges on a consolidated fund—so far as the procedure is based on the English practice. But the Executive Government is given exceptional powers of authorising expenditure in the case of need. If the demand expenditure is essential to the discharge of their responsibility for the subject, the local Government have power in relation to any demand, to act as if it has been assented to notwithstanding withholding of assent or reduction of the amount asked for. The Governor also has the power in case of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be, in his opinion, necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the Province or for carrying on any department. Provisions of this very important section are left to be worked out in detail by the Statutory Rules and Standing Orders. Standing Orders are to supplement the Rules and must not be inconsistent with them. They are to be made in the first instance by the Governor-in-Council but may be altered by the local Legislative Council with the assent of the Governor. The learned Advocate-General in concluding his observations pointedly drew my attention to section 52 of the Government of India Act and contended that having regard to the events that had happened, namely, the total refusal of the salaries of Ministers at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held on March 24th, it was competent to His Excellency the Governor to direct that these should be paid to the Ministers whose salaries had been refused by the Legislative Council the same salaries as were payable to the Members of His Excellency's Executive Council and that it was really not necessary to bring forward again any demand for the grant of salaries to the Ministers and that if His Excellency has given direction for a motion for the appropriation of revenues to be brought forward in the manner indicated in item 6 in the agenda, it was because His Excellency desired to show every courtesy to the members of the Bengal Legislative Council and as a constitutional ruler he was anxious to give the members of the Legislative Council a further opportunity to consider that matter.

With reference to these last observations of the learned Advocate-General, I desire at once that the question he has indicated is not before the Court at the present moment, and I refuse to pronounce any opinion on the legality or otherwise of the action which may be taken to pay to the Ministers, whose salaries have been refused by the Legislative Council, the same salaries as are payable to the members of His Excellency's Executive Council.

JUDGE'S PROTEST.

It is not my province nor is it my remotest desire sitting here in this Court to refer to any action that has been taken by His Excellency the Governor. I am not concerned with any discussion of His Excellency's acts and I enter my protest against any reference being made in my Court to the same.

Dealing with the argument that the proposal for the appropriation of the provincial revenues could be made at any time before the Legislative Council, His Lordship said the principle underlying Section 72 D of the Government of India Act, as he understood, it was, that a figure in the estimate once passed by the Legislative Council could not be altered except as provided by the Statutory Rules. If, therefore, the Government subsequently found that any item had been inadvertantly omitted from the demands for grants, or that the demand which could not be foreseen at the time of presenting the Budget had since arisen, or that the provision made for any item was likely to prove insufficient the same formality had to be gone through as in the case of the original demand, and Government had to make a fresh demand known as the supplementary or additional demand and sumbit a fresh estimate to the Legislative Council.

QUESTION OF INJURY TO PLAINTIFFS.

The Judge next discussed the question whether the plaintiffs would be injured by Mr. Cotton putting this motion before the Council and the extent of the imminence of the danger which would induce the Court to make an order in favour of the plaintiffs. In his opinion that was in the nature of the writ of prevention, and the power of the Court was entirely discretionary. The Judge held that the plaintiffs had been able to satisfy him that this was a fit and proper case for the exercise of his discretion. There could be no doubt of the imminence of the danger having regard to the conclusion at which he had already arrived.

MOTION FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT ILLEGAL.

Concluding the judgment Mr. Justice Ghose observed "If I am correct in the view which I have taken, namely that Mr. Donald's motion for a supplementary grant is in the circumstances of the present case entirely illegal in view of the provisions of Rule 94 of the Rules and Standing Orders, then it follows that the President of the Council who is required to conduct the business of the Council in accordance with the provisions of the law in that behalf is not competent to allow any facilities to Mr. Donald to bring forward an illegal motion. In other words Mr. Cotton has no jurisdiction to admit Mr. Donald's motion, under the provisions of the Government of India Act and under the Rules and Standing Orders.

The Advocate-General has strongly relied upon the provisions of Rule 15. Rule 15 in my opinion does not exclude the Jurisdiction of this Court. It is a rule by which the members of the Bengal Legislative Council are bound and as I read the rule it means nothing more or less than this that when the President has given his decision on a point of order his decision is final so far as the members of the Council are concerned and that it cannot be questioned by anybody within the Council. If anybody within the Council questions the President's decision on a point of order, the President's powers are ample and he knows how to enforce his decision.

The Advocate-General has reminded me that it is open to the Legislative Council to flout my order. This is a region of controversy into which I will not enter. The occasion has not arisen for us to consider this question. It may never arise and speaking for myself it will never arise."

After finding in favour of the plaintiffs and directing an order of injunction to be issued His Lordship observed: "I have now discharged my duties as a Judge, but perhaps in view of the public importance of this case I may venture on one observation. I do not disguise from myself that it is a serious thing to have to interfere with the President in the discharge of his duties. But law as I conceive it to be, requires my interference. In my opinion the Rules and Standing Orders require revision in the light of events which have happened. I express no opinion on the political situation brought about in March last. But I only desire to express the hope that the constitution will be placed on a firm and enduring foundation."

APPEAL AGAINST INJUNCTION ORDER.

THURSDAY FIXED FOR HEARING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The Crown filed an appeal at the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walmsley against the injunction granted by Mr. Justice C. C Ghose on Monday restraining Mr. Cotton, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council, from putting forward supplementary demands for salaries of the Ministers pending the hearing of the suit filed by Kumar Shankar Roy and another against Mr. Cotton and the two Ministers.

The Advocate-General asked their Lordships to fix an early date for the hearing. He said that the Bengal Council had been adjourned *sine die* because no date could be fixed until this matter had been settled. There were several important matters to be brought up before the Council but this was the principal one. He did not know why the other side wanted Monday week. It was a matter which would be decided on affidavits only as every question of Law had been thoroughly thrashed out before Mr. Justice Ghose.

Mr. S. C. Bose representing the other side said that the appellants had not treated this Court fairly, and for this reason that, when the application was heard on Monday last the Judge asked the Advocate-General whether Government would consent to the application on the following Monday on the Government giving an undertaking that this particular item of business would not be brought up before the Council until the application had been disposed of. It was then suggested by the Crown that that could not be done because there were numerous items of business and Government had fixed that day for the opening of the Council and that this particular item was the first item on the list of business. Though the Judge at 2/15 p.m. asked the Advocate-General whether Government would give him two or three days time as the matter being important he wanted time to consider it, it was not agreed to, although it did not take Government two minutes to prorogue the Council when the result of the Judge's decision was known. At that time the Crown represented to the Court that the matter was very urgent; but subsequently when an injunction was granted the Council was adjourned in two minutes. There was no urgency as regards the appeal. The Council had been adjourned *sine die* and there was absolutely no reason why the Court or the other side should be rushed.

The Advocate-General replying said that what had fallen from Mr. Bose was absolutely irrelevant and he did not accept it. Mr. Justice Ghose had asked whether this particular item of business could not be adjourned, and the Advocate-General had replied that he did not think it could be done. Mr. Justice Ghose then asked him to communicate with Government. He did communicate with Government but did not receive a reply by 2/15 p.m. As a matter of fact he received a reply after the judgment had been delivered and the reply was to the effect that this particular item of business could not be postponed.

The Chief Justice fixed Thursday next for the hearing of the appeal.

WELCOME TO MRS. NAIDU.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is to be believed that everybody must have read the article of Mahatmaji on "India's Nightingale," in which he has asked Bombay to give Mrs. Naidu a rousing reception on her return to home on Saturday. Rare are occasions when Bombay has to welcome so great a lady. Mrs. Naidu's mission in Africa both East and South has been unprecedentedly successful. She has, in fact, put heart into every African Indian man, woman and child. Indians in those distant lands were almost despairing of any real aid from the mother-country, and feeling that their woes were only being exploited by all Indian publicists for political ends. The Indian National Congress has proved that atleast this great association takes a real interest in fighting their cause. And who is the individual that has enabled the Congress to prove it? There can be no two answers. The only answer is: Devi Sarojini Naidu.

We know—or atleast I hope the people know—how pathetic was the condition of Indians in South Africa since the departure of Mahatmaji and how all the lost hopes were revived by the movements of Mrs. Naidu. Indians, therefore, must follow up the act of sending a first rate Indian leader to fight the cause of Indians overseas.

The greatest tribute we can pay and the most cordial welcome we can accord to Mrs. Naidu is to elect her to preside over the Belgaum Congress. I saw an article published in "The Chronicle" on "Congress Presidentship." I need not—I do not—agree with the writer in all his arguments. But I agree with him that Mrs. Naidu's services of an unprecedented character have been rendered in 1924 and, therefore, ought to be recognised in 1924. The Berar P. C. C. has failed to recommend Mahatmaji's name: and this shows which way the wind blows. I hope Mahatmaji will cut the Gordian-knot by declaring as early as possible that he will be unable to work as the President at Belgaum. My idea is not to dictate to Mahatmaji. This is merely my humble opinion. If Mahatmaji does not read this, I request somebody to draw his attention to this. In the end I request all Congressmen to elect Mrs. Naidu as the President of the next Congress unanimously. We can have no divided choice. Mahatmaji is still and will remain our greatest leader.—Yours, etc.

ISMAIL AHMAD

(Continued from column 6.)

given to Indian industry, and it is surprising to find that practical steps have not been taken in this direction. The cement industry is a proof, how very often, capital and energy are wasted, in starting one and the same kind of concerns, irrespective of the consideration of demand of products manufactured by them, and also import of the same kind of stuff from foreign countries.

It is also commonly known, what a large amount of foreign piece-goods and yarn is imported in India. England and Japan are the two countries which are very conspicuous in this respect. As regards China, it will be clearly seen that Indian yarn and piece-goods is gradually falling off in demand, as there are already a number of mills established there, and which, as per reports received, are also not doing well.

Many of the mill-owners are of opinion that the excise duty, has greatly harmed the textile industry, which also ought to have been given protection by imposing heavy duty on foreign piece-goods and yarn imported in this country. The mill-owners have not succeeded in this matter, to their entire satisfaction, but as regards controlling the future of the textile industry, I believe their Association will not have much difficulty.

There are a number of people in Bombay, who seem to be very doubtful, about the future of the mill industry, but if some action is taken as suggested above, one can hope that the industry will be able to make fairly decent profit in near future.

I do not wish to claim that the views I have expressed are absolutely correct, because there are many people in Bombay, who have been in the textile industry for a number of years and will, therefore, be able to express their views much better than myself. Many people will not agree with my views, saying that in spite of large quantity of imported cloth, the produce of Indian mills is not even sufficient to meet with the requirements of all the people in India. This view is correct to some extent, but it must be remembered, that the imported piece-goods has never been so low in price, so as to satisfy the needs of the poorest people. Even in case of Indian mills, it is said that it will not pay them to sell their piece-goods at very low rates, and they would much prefer to discontinue a particular line, which does not recoup all their expenses to manufacture the same. It is, therefore, with this view, that I have stated above that the produce of 280 mills, though all of them may not be working, is more than sufficient for the actual requirement of our country.

Many people believe that in spite of general trade depression, there are signs that the situation is now beginning to improve. Even admitting this fact, it must be remembered that there is such a heavy stock accumulated with all the mills, that unless the same is cleared out, it will not be possible for many of them, to find finance still for a long time to come. Besides, if their present stock, which has accumulated since last two years, is to be disposed off, many of the agents in their yearly reports admitted that they had to accept the best available price of the market, and which price was much less than their actual cost. They admitted that they had to do so, in order to clear out as much stock as possible. All these facts prove that though the future stet the Mill industry may not be very dark, many of them will have to satisfy themselves with a very moderate margin of profit, still for a long time to come.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. W.

Bombay, July 9.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

A SUGGESTION TO MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We daily hear from various sources, that the Mill industry, is not in a flourishing state, and it seems that for a considerable time, still to come, there will not be any appreciable improvement in the earning capacity of a number of the mills, which had reached its zenith, about three years ago, when handsome dividends were declared. As was naturally expected, this state of affairs could not last long, and instead of there being a gradual decrease of the earning power, many of the mills have abruptly come to a stage, when not only dividends have vanished, but a heavy loss is shown. This is attributed, as is usual, to general trade depression, poor demand of cloth, and high prices of cotton. Of course, these are some of the main factors, which have adversely affected this industry, but on looking up the statistics of the development of the Mill industry in India, for the last ten years, we find that upto 1909, there were 245 mills in the whole of India, and by the end of 1922, there were 271 mills. Thus there was an increase of 26 new mills, and we know that recently. The Osmanshahi Mills, The Durbhanga Mills. The Model Mills, The Bezwada Mills, and a few more mills, were floated in various parts of India, and that some of them are nearing completion or have already started the work.

Now from 1909 to 1914, yarn produced by Indian mills was 3,235 million pounds. Cloth produced during the same period was 1,300 million pounds. Thus during these five years, the quantity of yarn produced was on an average 647 million pounds, whereas the quantity produced in 1909 was 627½ million pounds. Thus the increase in yarn production, does not amount to even 3½ per cent. As regards cloth manufactured during the above period, it works out to an average of 260 million pounds per year. This shows an increase of 13 per cent. of the cloth produced in the year 1909, (which was about 228 million pounds). Thus it will be seen that during the five years preceding the war, yarn production had remained almost constant, and though there had been an increase of 13 per cent. in cloth, this may be attributed to increase in number of mills, rather than to increase in demand for cloth, as there were 245 mills in 1909 and 264 mills in 1914. We also know, that during the above period, the mill industry was not in a very flourishing state, and soon after the war was declared, prospects of improvement in this industry, were hopeful. During the four year that the war lasted i.e. from 1914 to 1918, we find that except in the year 1915/1916, quantity of yarn produced, does not show an increase of even 5 per cent. over our above stated average figure.

As regards cloth manufactured during the four years of the war, the quantity of same was increasing every year until it reached the figure of 381 million in 1917/18, this shows an increase of nearly 46 per cent. on our pre-war average figure of 260 millions. Again in this case also, this almost 50 per cent. rise in demand of Indian mill cloth, may be attributed, to requirements of countries, outside India, which could not get European goods.

As regards the period after the war, i.e. the years 1919 to 1921, there has not been any appreciable rise in manufacture of yarn, but cloth had increased nearly 55 per cent. over our pre-war average figure of 200 million pounds.

As regards the year 1922, we find that yarn manufactured was 705 million and cloth 403 million pounds. It will be seen that only during this year, yarn has risen about 9 per cent. over our average figure, but cloth manufacture was maintained at the same rate. As I have not got the figures with me for the last year, I am unable to say anything about it, but evidently, it will be clear, that the quantity of either cloth or yarn manufactured, will not exceed the quantity of any of the above period.

In briefly surveying the above period, the only conclusion, I am able to draw, is that in view of the normal requirement of Indian cloth and yarn both in and outside India the out-turn of nearly 280 mills is much more than actual requirements. This fact may be amply proved, by reviewing the statistics of the five years preceding the war. These were normal times, and if at all there had been a great demand of Indian cloth, and yarn, that was manufactured in those years, they would not have remained constant, but would have gone on increasing every year.

If, therefore, the Millowners' Association, with the help of the Government, take up this matter, they will be able to safeguard the interests of this industry much better. No new mill should be allowed to be constructed, in any part of India, unless it has obtained a sanction to do so, and the site chosen by it has been approved, by the Association. Such an arrangement will prevent a mill being erected in such districts, which are already supplied, with goods manufactured by those mills which have been long established. Otherwise, nowadays, it so happens, that a few persons take it into their heads to start mills, (especially in mofussils,) where the Bombay mills may have been sending out their goods, and thus if a few mills are established in such big districts, which order out their requirements from Bombay, the Bombay mills must naturally lose a good deal of their business. Besides, recently instances are not wanting to show that a few of such mills, when started are unable to pull on, owing chiefly to financial difficulties. Otherwise, it evidently seems that if no such attempts have been made to safeguard the textile industry, it will come to its pre-war state, when we know many of them were unable to earn anything and were in a very unstable condition.

There is much talk of protection to the

(Continued in column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 6.)

LONDON, Thursday July 10.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday shows the following results.

Total Bullion £128,300,000 no change.
Public Deposits £9,900,000 Dec. 1,800,000.
Other Deposits £110,900,000 Dec. 29,200,000.
Govt. Securities £48,100,000 Dec. £6,100,000.
Other Securities £70,000,000 Dec. £25,400,000
Notes and Gold £20,700,000 Inc. £500 000.

The Bank Reserve is 17.1 per cent of the Liabilities.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 11.

The dominating feature of the Chemicals Market in this week was an extreme scarcity of Epsom Salt and Magnesium Chloride coupled with a large demand from consumers. Prices have jumped up to Rs. 7 and 6 respectively. Zinc Chloride has shown some downward tendency, and Farina and Brown Sugar Lead have also kept ru'ing easy. No animation has been evidenced in Litharge, Antomony Salt, Oxalic Acid and Hydrosulphide. Sodium Sulphide is quoted at Rs. 13/4 per cwt. while home offer kept firm at £14 per ton. Bleaching Powder, Antomony Salt etc. met with a very limited spot inquiry.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 7.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 14/8.
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0/3/3.
Caustic soda Rs. 22.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 6.
Acetic Acid Re. 0/8/3.
Aniline salt Re. 0/10/6
Glauber salt Rs. 4.
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 37/8.
Bichromate Potash Rs. 42.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/2.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 22/8.
Farina Re. 15/8.
Alum of Chrome Rs. 21.
Bichromate soda Rs. 35.
Oxalic acid Rs. 33.

MILL STORES MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 10.

This week saw quite a dull market with no lively features in any important commodity. Cotton Healds had no doubt robuct inquiry but price shows no animation, at all. Reeds are now offered at nearly 2 annas or so. Cotton Bandings kept firm at Rs. 1/8, while Tabular Bandings at Rs. 2/8. Card Cans, Steel and Fibre have a moderate demand at Rs. 3/4 to Rs. 4. English Bobbins continued with usual demand from Bombay Mills, while Japanese have been at present been quiet. There is some demand in conical pirns and Ring Twist Bobbins only.

The quotation are:—
Healds—15/40s Rs. 1/12.
Reeds Re. 0/3/3.
Roller Cloth 16-oz.-Ken Rs. 8/4.
Roller Cloth 18-oz.-Ken Rs. 8/12.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/8.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/8.
Ropes Rs. 2/4.
Fillets Emery Re. 0/3.
Card cans steel Rs. 3/4.
Sizing-flannel-twill 62" K. Rs. 3/12.
Slubbing tubes Rs. 24.
Roving tubes Rs. 22.
Pirns Conical -5" Rs. 8.
Ring Rabbeth-5" Enamel Rs. 10/8.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE
of 26 years' fame all over the world.
Letter No. of the firm:—33727.

To,
Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY Bros.,
Dept. No. 5 Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Many thanks for your very kind card No. 30,366.

Your specific was used by me for 3 months in 1917 and practically effected a complete cure. Age—25. The case was, I may say, one of incipient consumption.

Kindly send me the paper in question and oblige. I should like to have a copy of it in English, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telegu and Canarese language.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble and thanking you once again for all your kindness. With kindest regards.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
Prof. RAMANA SARASWATI,
M.A., F.R.R.A., W.S.I., etc., etc.,
Honorary Principal,
Saraswati Perta,
Hariharpur,
(MYSORE STATE.)

23-1919.

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

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THE ONLY PLACE in India where
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N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market were easy throughout the week with money at call quoted at about 3½ to 4 3/4 per cent. The rate for fixed deposits for two and three months was about 4 per cent. The last statement issued by the Imperial Bank shows a decline of about Rs. 87 lakhs in the cash balance. The trade demand as evidenced from the figures of the statement shows an increase in "Loans" by Rs. 65.61 lakhs and in "Cash credits" Rs. 26.38 lakhs, while "Inland bills discounted" show a decrease of Rs. 24.89 lakhs. The bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. Unless funds flow into the Bank, it is doubtful whether the Bank rate will be lowered for some time to come.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 97-18 lakhs, while Other Deposits have increased by Rs. 81.38 lakhs. The cash balance has decreased by Rs. 86.57 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 20,67,56,000, the percentage being 21.80 as compared with 22.00 of last week.

In the gilt-edged market, there was a further improvement in the rates of about 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. 3½ per cent Papeer improved from Rs. 68 to Rs. 68/6. 5 per cent Loans 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 98/4 and Rs. 99/3. 5½ per cent Bonds, 1925 and 1928, were done at Rs. 103/2 and Rs. 104/2. 6 per cent. Rs. 101/8 and Rs. 102/2; business was done in 1930 at Rs. 104 and in 1932 at Rs. 105/1. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan was quoted at Rs. 108/14.

During the week the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, paid a visit to Bombay and in reply to the various questions put by the Chairman and Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, gave a very satisfactory answer with regard to Government policy about exchange. The Banking and Commercial Community approve of his policy to leave exchange alone until world conditions settle down more definitely, and the dollar reaches par. Any attempt at stability in the immediate future would positively be futile and rather upset than improve the trade of India generally.

With regard to currency, Government may be well advised to advance larger amounts than Rs. 12 crores to the Imperial Bank at lower rates of interest, during the busy season.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market has been steady to firm throughout the week with business passing at is 3-1/16d for reody T T. The rise is due more to the money and over-bought position for delivery due this month than to any showing of export bills. In the forward market, rates have firmed up with the difference between ready and one month forward about 1/32d., while the rate for December T T is the same as that for ready.

The dollar quotation has been very steady throughout the week, the rate improving from dol. 4.33 to dol. 4.34 3/4. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs close at 85.20, Belgian francs at 96.10 and the Italian lira at 102.

GOLD.

The gold market was steady during the early part of the week but later on prices gave way in sympathy with the decline in the price of the metal in London and firmer sterling exchange. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 95s 4d and 95s. The highest and lowest rates during the week in our market were Rs. 25/8/9 and Rs. 25/5/3 for ready, Rs. 25/9/3 and Rs. 25/5/6 for 17th July settlement and Rs. 25/10 and Rs. 25/6/0 for 15th August settlement. The rate for sovereign has declined from Rs. 16/3 to Rs. 16/0/6 for ready and from Rs. 16/2/3 to Rs. 16 for forward. The average daily off-take is unchanged at some 10,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 3 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail, which is expected to bring in about £2,00,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £4,17,500. The total import of gold during the month of June amounted to Rs. 2,68,13,914 in bar and coin. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 13,77,118 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £1,00,000.

SILVER.

The silver market was steady during the early part of the week but during the latter portion of the week, in spite of an advance in the price of the metal in London, prices gave way on firmer sterling exchange and on the decline in the up-country demand. The volume of business was small. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London is practically unchanged round 3s 3-1/2d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 34-5/8 and 34-3/8d. for ready and 34-11/16d and 34-7/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 82/7 and Rs. 82/1 for ready, Rs. 82/10 and Rs. 82/3 for 21st July settlement and Rs. 82/12 and Rs. 82/5 for 19th August settlement. The off-take has declined and averages some 85 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 7,300 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £800 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £2,550. The total import of silver during the month of June amounted to Rs. 1,75,49,586 in bar coin. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 504 bars and Rs. 40,358 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week from London.

SHARES.

There were three working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under report. Prices of cotton mill shares have been fairly steady, the volume of business passing being limited. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 667/8—672/8—665; Century Rs. 340; Central India Rs. 482/8 483/12—478/12, Colaba Land Rs. 168/12—179/12—176/4, Crescent Rs. 220—231/4—230, Kohinoor Rs. 1050—1055, New Great Rs. 302/8—306/4 301/4, Pearls Rs. 517/8—518/12—517/8, Simplex Rs. 203/12—206/4—203/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 566/4—555.

The miscellaneous section still continues quiet and dull with very little business passing. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 175, Bombay Burma Rs. 307/8, Bt Burma Petrol Rs. 5, Bombay Tram Rs. 95 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 51/4. Cement and Manganese shares are quiet, Bundis quoting at Rs. 9/14, Katni ord Rs. 78/12 with deferreds at Rs. 200 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 38. Railway shares are steady but quiet. Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 845, Central Provinces Rs. 100, Gujerat Rs. 83, Sindh Light Rs. 155 and Tapti Valley Rs. 620.

Bank shares have been steady with some inquiry. Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1425 with Contributories at Rs. 366/4. Bank of India shares at Rs. 80 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/4.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay July 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th July, 1924.

Cotton	2021 Bales.
Wheat	11,130 cwts.
Linseed	7,505 ,,
Rape, etc.,	666 ,,
Gingellyseed	871 ,,
Poppyseed	
Groundnuts	1,426 ,,
Castorseed	802 ,,
Rice	7,715 ,,
Myrabollams	421 ,,
Cottonseed	3,194 ,,
Mowraseed	511 ,,
Gram	2,235 ,,
Juwar	202 ,,
Masur	
Barley	1,637 ,,
Bajri	4,488 ,,
Coal	993 Tons.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but air the whole show a moderate is advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market declined on some scattered as selling but later improved on short covering on reports of unfavourable as weather, and scarcity of bentracts.

The American markets this week have witnessed both the downward and upward course, the undertone on the whole indicating a steady appearance. Weather conditions in America are favourable and we are of the opinion that the tendency will be towards prices in the near future. At the same time we fully realize that before the crops nature a lot may happen. We therefore, think it dangerous to make bear sales and would prefer to do nothing at the moment as by waiting we expect to be able to make purchases at a more favourable level of prices.

As regards the future is prospects of the market much will depend on the weather conditions, and reports about ball-weevils damage in America and also on the weather here. It is, therefore, difficult to form any definite opinion, but on the whole we think that even continued favourable weather conditions are not likely to cause much decline, whilst on the other hand unfavourable weather or scares of boll-weevil damege night cause considerable further advance.

The following are the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	last week.	this week.	Plus
New York July	28.72	29.25	,, 53
New York Oct.	24.00	24.40	,, 40
New York Jan.	23.18	23.57	,, 39
New York March	23.36	23.77	,, 41
New York May	23.47	23.85	,, 38
Liverpool July	16.09	16.48	,, 39
Liverpool October	14.24	14.48	,, 24
Liverpool January	13.80	14.06	,, 26
Liverpool March	13.69	13.96	,, 27
Liverpool May	13.57	13.83	,, 26

Around this level Commission Houses and prominent shraffs were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 553. The market improved further to Rs. 565 on short covering and Commission Houses buyingand after sharp fluctuations closed on the 10th instast at Rs. 559/-. Whilst Oomra December/January opened on the 4th instant at Rs. 475/- and going up to Rs. 477½ declined to Rs. 456/-on selling by one Japanese House and Commission Houses. From this level the market recovered to Rs. 479/- on Commission Houses and Bull operators buying,, and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 478/- on the 10th instant. F.G. Bengal July opened on the 4th instant at Rs. 519/- and closed at Rs. 521 on the 10th instant the highest being Rs. 524/- and the lowest Rs. 504/-. Whilst Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 427½ and closed at Rs. 427/-, the highest being Rs. 436/- and the lowest Rs. 410/-

LOCAL FORWARD.

Fully Good M G Broach April/May opened on the 4th instant at Rs. 505½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 508½ on buying by Exporting Houses and a well-known Indore operator. Selling by one Japanese House caused a setback and the prices gave way to Rs. 507. On the 5th instant the market opened at Rs. 506 and eased to Rs. 504 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs, but again recovered to Rs. 506 on one Japanese House buying. Around this level bazar operators sold which caused the prices to go down to Rs. 503. On the 7th instant the market opened at Rs. 493 easier owing to favourable reports of rains in up-country. Going up to Rs. 494 the values gradually gave way to Rs. 486 on free selling by a well-known Indore Operator and Commission Houses but again recovered to Rs. 489 on prominent Shroffs buying. On the 8th inst. the bazar opened at Rs. 492 and gradually improved to Rs. 497 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses. On the 9th instant the market opened at Rs. 496 and steadily advanced to Rs. 501 on Shroffs, Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator buying. On the 10th instant the bazar opened steady at Rs. 507 in sympathy with higher advices reported from Home, and sharply improved to Rs. 509 on buying by Commission Houses and a Japanese firm. At about this level prominent Shroffs, Commission Houses and a well-known Indore iperator were free sellers and the market eased to Rs. 505 and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 506 on the same day.

Fine Oomra July opened on the 4th instant at Rs. 551 and improved to Rs. 556½ on Shroffs buying. From this level the values dropped to Rs. 545 on selling by Commission and Exporting Houses.

PIECE-GOODS.

A rather more hopeful feeling has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the past week owing to good news of the monsoon. There has been better inquiry from Gujarat and Kathiawar for Grey goods in retail quantity, as also from Karnatak, Khandesh and Madras for White Goods. As a result of these retail sales several merchants have done transactions amongst themselves for various styles in accordance with their requirements and the brokers have been having a lively time. The timely rains in some of the cultivating districts have relieved the anxiety of all concerned, and dealers are expecting good wholesale demand during the next month, as stocks, which are depleted in upcountry districts, will have to be replenished sooner or later. The movement in current values during the past few weeks has been narrow, but as soon as the wholesale demand asserts itself an upward movement is expected.

In Manchester Grey Shirtings the tone has been steady. 45, 48, and 51 inches by 38 yards Gold End Shirtings have been in request for the Malabar Coast at Rs. 19-8 per piece average. Grey Drills and Jaconets have not shown any change. There is a poor demand for Pepperell Drills owing to price being comparatively very much higher than Japanese Elephant Drills. White Shirtings and Jaconets have been selling in small quantities. In White Mulls there is a slight improvement in 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls worth under Rs. 8. Thick quality Mulls in wider widths of the values of Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 have been in better request for Madras and Malabar. 44 inches by 20 yards White Mulls made of yarns suitable for dyeing, similar in quality to No. 376 and of the value of Rs. 7-4-0 have not been in demand and stocks are heavy. There has been a fair demand for Sacharilla Heading Mulls. There has been no inquiry for Tape Border Nainsooks. 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches by 18 yards White Nainsooks worth Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 have attracted increased attention.

The Manchester Market has been steady, and the quotations are five to seven per cent. higher than the current prices. It has been found difficult to bring the buyers up to the required prices and several offers have been returned for advances. Manufacturers of sized cloths have stocks in hand, which can be had at reasonable rates.

In local mill cloths, prices have remained unchanged. There has been some demand from Delhi, Cawnpore and the Deccan and a steady tone has prevailed. Sales of about two thousand bales have been effected daily in the bazaar. About 650 bales of Satin Calendar Shirtings of "X" quality have been sold by Jacob Rachael and Meyer Sassoons at Rs. 1-6-6 per lb.

The rate of exchange has been fluctuating within narrow limits and round about 1s. 5d. It is interesting to note the statement of Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member of the Government of India, made during the discussion with the members of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in connection with the exchange. He said that the Government's attitude was that it was possible to stabilise exchange now, but that it was definitely not desirable to do so in the present state of the world, the present state of prices throughout the world, the present uncertainty as to price in terms of gold, and the present uncertainty as to the relation between the price of one commodity and another. His view was that to fix the rupee at the 1s. 4d. gold ratio now would not only be premature but also ineffective unless Government followed it up by action that all would consider undesirable, namely by placing further restriction on the amount of emergency currency. According to his calculation when the dollar exchange is 4.32 dollars to the pound sterling, 1s. 4d. gold means that the rupee has got to be 1s. 6d. sterling. Government's policy, he said, was to reach 1s. 4d. gold at the earliest possible moment.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No.2000	39 × 37	1-2-8	14	0	0
,, 100,000	..45 ×	,, ..	16	0	0
,, No 33,000	..45 ×	,, ..	15	8	0
,, No. 2800	....37 ×	..	13	0	0
,, No. 4545	..38 × 38	..	13	4	0
,, No. 15000	..44 × 38	..	15	8	0
,, No 16000	..	,, ..	16	0	0
,, No. 17000	..	,, ..	16	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 ×	,, ..	13	12	0
,, No. 2750	..45 ×	,, ..	15	12	0
,, Yellow Horse	43 × 39	..	..		
,, No. 2310	..44 × 38	1-2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38 × 38	1-2..	21	0	0
,, BB	.. ..38 × 38	1-2..	18	0	0
,, Rupee No. 5	38 × 38	1-2..	16	8	0
Flitchie's No.1510	..39 × 37	1-2438	13	12	0
,, No. 4462	..41 ×	,, ..	14	0	0
Ryon's Shunker	..39 ×	,, ..	14	0	0
Leming's 1904-1906	45,48,51 × 38	Avg.	19	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29 × 40	Net	29	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 × 40		16	0	

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45 × 22	..	8	12	0
,, No. 138	..40 × 22	..	7	0	0
,, No. 636	..44 × 22	..	7	11	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS— .....

Liepman's No. 1500	32 × 42	..	27	8	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36 × 40	..	29	4	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33 × 40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33 × 40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..41 × 19	..	8	4	0
,, No. 60	..46 × 19	..	9	4	0
,, No. 600	..51 × 19	..	10	4	0
,, No. 6000	..56 × 19	..	11	4	0
,, No. 88	..58 × 20	..	7	11	0
,, No. 1270	..27 × 18	..	3	15	0
,, No. 166	..39 × 20	..	7	13	0
,, No. 818	..39 × 20	..	7	15	0
,, No. 1440	..36 × 20	..	6	4	0
,, No. 5352	..42 × 20	Net	10	8	0
,, No. 2755	..42 × 20	Net	11	8	0
,, No. 1703	..52 × 20	Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18	..	3	15	0
,, No. 119	..37 × 18	..	5	2	0
,, No. 229	..42 × 18	..	5	10	0
,, No. 339	..47 × 18	..	6	2	0
,, 1K-4K38",43" 48"53 × 18		Avg.	6	4	0
,, No. 95	..58 × 20	..	7	11	0
,, No. 66999	..40 × 18	..	5	8	0
,, No. 86999	..40 × 18	..	6	0	0
,, No. 775	..40 × 18	..	6	4	0
,, No. 875	..45 × 18	..	6	12	0
,, No. 975	..50 × 18	..	7	4	0
,, No. 615	..50 × 18	..	7	2	0
Graham's Baloon	..58 × 20	..	7	11	0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27 × 18	..	..		

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 × 18	..	4	12	0
,, No. 61-81	.. ..	..	4	9	0
,, No. 1850	.. ..	..	3	14	0
,, No. 1900	.. ..	..	4	0	0
,, No. 2600	.. ..	..	4	2	0
,, No. 21021	.. ..	..	4	4	0
,, No. 39620 T. B.	38 × 22	..	7	2	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28 × 18	..	5	6	0
,, No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	.33 × 18	..	..		
,, Tipoo W/WWW	34 × 18	..	6	6	0
,, No. 50000	.. ..	..	6	14	0
,, No. 33340/33350-33360			7	6	0
Lyon's No. 454 5-5656 6767	..26 × 18	..	..		
Greaves' No. 30000-50000	.. ..	..	..		
,, No. 8000 T. B.	38 × 22	..	8	0	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26 × 18	..	4	10	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"	.. ..	..	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS—

No. 666 Grey Shirtings	Net	..	13	4	0
,, 2500 ,,	,, ,,	..	21	8	0
,, 55000 ,,	,, ,,	..	17	0	0
,, 5151 ,,	,, ,,	..	17	0	0
,, 3800 ,,	,, ,,	..	22	8	0
"C" Grey Sheetings	,, ,,	..	11	0	0
"9" Dragons	,, ,,	..	11	0	0
"Elephant" Drills	,, ,,	..	20	0	0
"Duck" Drills	,, ,,	..	16	1	0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 11.

A further decline has been found in the Yarn Market in almost all kinds of Yarns since our last report, and dealers have been getting more nervous, and trying to find out buyers for their stocks but to no effect. The buyers expect lower prices and hence are too careful to operate, and in very many cases are offering rediculous prices. The whole market therefore seems disorganised at the moment. This has been partly the result of the heavy sales by the Japanese Houses and continuous offering at reduced prices. Up-country purchases are in very small lots, and demand has been continuously slack. China has been taking no interest, and Rangoon has continued to remain slack.

English yarn meet with very poor demand and prices do not suit our buyers in face of the very low prices of Japanese Yarns. There has been much restricted offtake, and forward business has not been possible at all owing to strong Manchester market. There is at least a difference of about 10 per cent. to bring about some business in Manchester Yarns, and this is necessary to be gulfed before some business can be expected.

Japanese Yarns are selling fsom stocks at loss to our dealers but as the forward prices are cheaper, dealers are selling off ready goods and cover the forward purchases in their stead. Thus there is a very large turnover in the Japanese Yarns and business booked during the week amounts to about one thousand packages. The tone is still uncertain and Japanese Houses are offering in the same strength. Some business in Mercerised Yarns has also been booked at much attractive rates.

Indian Mills are very eager to sell off their stock lots but buyers want at much cheaper rates. Cotton has not declined on the whole to any appreciable extent, and our Mills are quite unable to sell at much lower rates except at a heavy loss. There is only a small business done during the week in Indian Yarns.

The general tone of the market is very uncertain, and people are expecting lower prices owing to continued absence of demand. Cotton is again steady, and if Monsoon proves favourable, demand is likely to show improvement, and prices may stop from a further decline.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay July 10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY. ..			
Finlay	13	6	0
Apollo	13	6	0
Simplex	..		
Shapoorji	13	0	0
Currimbhoy	13	2	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY. ..			
Edward Sassoon	12	14	0
Apollo	..		
David	12	12	0
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY. ..			
Jacob (Seven stars)	14	8	0
Edward Sassoon	14	8	0
Apollo	14	8	0
Bradbury	14	6	0
10 1/2s.			
Shapoorji	14	10	0
Apollo	15	4	0
Swadeshi	16	0	0
Bradbury	15	4	0
Asur Virji	..		
David (Flowerman)	14	14	0
(David (Cokatoo)	..		
Indo China	..		
12 1/2s.			
Elphinstone	15	8	0
Currimbhoy	15	6	0
China	..		
Moon	15	2	0
Apollo	15	8	0
Dawn	..		
14 1/2s.			
Kilachand	16	0	0
Apollo	16	8	0
City	17	0	0
Colaba Land	16	12	0
Fazalbhai	16	8	0
20's.			
Kilachand	17	12	0
Edward Sassoon	17	10	0
Elphinstone	17	12	0
Phoenix	19	0	0
Dawn union	..		
Japan	..		

Bazar—Steady.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Hindustani Native Merchants' Assn.

Bombay, July 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—	1	2	6
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	4 1/2
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	9
Century (Bugle)	1	6	0
Diamond Chula	1	5	6
Tata Darys	1	5	6
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	9	6
Jacob E D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl per piece	7	0	0
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Pearl			
Bleached Check			
Katturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United ,, ...	7	12	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	8	0
Hindustani	12	10	0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, July 11

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	402 8		
Bombay Cotton	470		
Bombay Dyeing	670-62-8-63-12		
Century	340-38-12-40		
Nagpur	482-8-77-8-78 12		
Colaba	176-4-72-8-76-4		
Crecent ex-divi.	230		
Indore ex-divi.	363-12-57-8-58-12		
Kohinoor	1055		
New Great	305-2-8		
Pearl ex-divi.	520-15-17-8		
Phoenix	442-8-37-8		
Bharucha	..		
Simplex	205-2-8-3-12		
Swan ex-divi.	800		
Swadeshi	565-55		
Pabni	305-10-5		
Fazal	912-8-7-8-10		
Mathuradas	280		
Tata Mill	147-8 45		
Globe	42-8		
Mysore	107-8		
Madhavji	259-8-50		
Finlay ex-divi.	540		
Gokak	98-12-97-8		
Edward Sassoon	180-77-8		
Meyer Sassoon	130-27-8		
Alcock	175		
Bombay Burma Old	307-8		
Bombay Elec. Tram	95		
Bombay Steamer Ordy	70-67-8		
Bundi Cement	10-9-14		
Central E. Mining	28		
Indian Cement	41-4		
Katni Cement Ordy.	..		
Shivrajpur	..		
Tata Steel Ordy.	16-8		
Tata Steel Defd.	48-12-50		

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, 11th July. 1924.

Spot prices

Description	10-7-24	3-7-24
Bengals F. G.	533	..
S/Punjab F. G.	533	..
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	566	..
Muttia Fine	551	..
Khandesh F.	561	..
Southerns, G.	588	..

Not Quoted.

	Futures. Settlement Rates.		
Hedge Contracts	10-7-24	3-7-24	10-7-24
Bengals Dec/Jany.	426	..	426
July	520	..	520
Broach, April/May 1925	506	.. Not	505
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	476	.. quoted	475
July	560	.

AN EVENT IN SPECTACULAR PICTURISATION !

HIGH-WATER MARK OF SCENIC EXCELLENCE !!

"PRITHVI-VALLABHA"

THE LORD OF THE EARTH

An absorbing Tale of intense REALISM. Adapted from the famous novel of Mr. KANAYLAL M. MUNSHI, B.A.LL.B. Advocate. Visualising with unerring fidelity—the MAGIC and MARVELS of the EAST—the unrivalled SPLENDOUR of the COURTS of the PRINCES OF INDIA—their mighty armies, their richly caparisoned elephants and their warlike CHARGERS.

The ARTISTIC and regal GRANDEUR of BARODA STATE for the SETTING. Featuring the QUEEN of the INDIAN FILMLAND.

FATIMA BEGUM AS MRINALVATI THE IDOL OF THE SCREEN.

The DIVINELY BEAUTIFUL SULTANA KHATOON as JAKKALADEVI.

AND

In the charming role of VILASVATI the FIRST appearance of the Lovely ZUBAIDA KHATOON—DESTINED to be the DARLING of the MOVIES.

THE HERCULEAN WAGLE AS PRITHVI-VALLABHA MUNJ.

DIRECTED BY
MANILAL K. JOSHI.

SUPERVISED BY
R. G. TORNEY.

SCENARIO BY
D. S. SHIRUR.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY
V. B. JOSHI-Artist.

SHORTLY TO BE RELEASED

AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

BY
Asoka Pictures
588-590, GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 10.

Delta, Brooks, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

China, King, Aden.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Julaveera for Rangoon.
Steamer British Rose for Mahomerah.
Steamer Delta for London.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Delta:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Delta, 4,753 tons, Captain C. Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. China:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer China, 4,173 tons, Captain A. M. King, will sail to-day from Balkrd Pier Station, at (2 p.m.) for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, July 11.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed:
2 China, 4161, Aden, 12/7, M M & Co.
3 Karapara 3792, Durban 9/7 M M & Co.
4 Steel Voyage, 3821, Cal, 13/7, M M and Co.
5 Tarantia 3060 Liverpool N F Graham & Co.
6 Trantenfels 4924, Karachi 15/7, L Edwards.
9 Hatipura, 5040, K'chi, N.F., M M & Co.
10 Dalgoma, 3571, NF, NF, P & O S N Co.
14 Tamba Maru, 3553 Kobe, 14/7 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Wallace 2532, Dunkirk, 14/7 T M & Co.
2 Aussa, 3578, Trieste, 18/7, L T.
5 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, N.F., M M and Co.
6 Reichenfels 2936, Karachi 2077 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Africa 2892, Genoa, 15/7, M Italiana.
12 and 13 James, 3162, 16/7, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Isonzo, 3428, K'chi, N.F., L Triestino.
L Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Siros, 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 11th July, Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares due about 12th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 18th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 17th July, Agent James Findlay Co.
Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Sommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Pilsna due about 18th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Fillippo Artello due about 20th July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lamb due about 12th July, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru due about 17th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Awa Maru due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru due about 9th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Alipore due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 23rd July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 26th July, Agent P & S N Co.
Jeypore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 12th July, Agent B I S N Co
Karoa due about 26th July, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 11.

S. S. Delta for London:—200 tons Pollards, The Bombay Co, Ltd, 26 cwts. Gum Tragacanth, M H Dehdasti, 32 bales cow hides tanned, P E Boyce and Son, 18 cwts Fish maws, E Moledina, 11 bales Woollen Carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 12 bales Kashmir Embroidered Numdas, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 4,000 cwts Ground Nut Oil cake, N V Velmohamed 10 tons Casim Flour, Polson Mfg. Co, 2,000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cakes, J Permanand and Co, 8 bundles Lamb Skins, M M T Afshur, 175 cwts Indian Chutney, Framji Nowroji, 7 bales Goat Skins tanned, Meyer Nissim, 2 bales sheep skins tanned, Meyer Nissim, 210 cwts Indian Condiments, D D Framjee and Co.

For Marseilles:—4 bales Woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 120 cwts Dry Castings, A Mayer.

S. S. Tarantia for Sharpness:—2,000 cwts Groundnut Oil cake, J Permanand and Co.

S. S. Trantenfels for Rotterdam:—4,000 cwts Gingelyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Aussa for Malta:—2 bales cotton carpets, K Chellaram.

For Piraeus:—16 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

For Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Sanairam Joharmall.

For Salonica:—19 bales cotton varn, I David and Co Ltd.

S. S. Africa for Genoa:—58 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S. S. Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—45 cwts Jardalu, Chung Tai, 27 cwts Ivory, J Lalji and Co.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T C Ltd.

For Kobe:—240 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T C Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—4 bundles Fox skins, M A Md Sidiq Kapar, 500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Sardinia for Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 11.

S. S. Jaladuta from Calcutta, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co ltd:—173 bags rice, 31 cases Tea, 10 bales Hessian cloth, 112 bags Betelnuts, 80 bags dry ginger, 18 bags Long pepper, 50 bales Gunnies.

From Colombo:—70 bales Mattress Fibre.

From Tuticorin:—10 bales Cardamom husks, 70 bales Senna Leaves.

From Alleppey:—902 bags Poonac, 1831 bags copra, 219 Robbins copra, 323 bags pepper, 346 bags Ginger, 405 bags Turmeric, Robbins Cardamon seed.

From Cochin:—6 barrels Refined G N oil, 154 Kollias, Hooka Shells.

From Calicut:—6464 bags Cocoanuts, 124 Jottas Cocoanuts, 250 bags Pepper, 562 Jottas Coir Yarn, 413 Jottas Coir Rope, 15 coils Rope, 149 bags Turmeric, 108 baskets dry Ginger, 16 cases Tea.

S. S. Dongola from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—29 boxes Bar Gold, 3 boxes Sovereigns, 2 boxes Gold Coins, 1202 bars Silver, 3 boxes Specie.

S. S. Vancouver from Calcutta, Agent Lionel Edwards Ltd:—6304 tons coal.

S. S. Baron Polworth from Calcutta Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd:—7034 tons coal.

S. S. Africa from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana:—432 cases cotton goods, 56 packets cotton goods, 500 bags Almonds, 63 cases Buttons, 26 cases Boot Laces, 35 cases Indigo, 19 cases Raw Silk, 94 cases colour, 23 casks colour, 76 cases caps, 55 cases silk yarn, 6 bales silk yarn, 11 cases Art Silk goods, 15 cases silk cord, 6300 pieces Marble Tiles, 24 cases Marble Tiles, 38 slabs Marble, 100 cases Vermouth, 12 cases Laces, 10 cases cotton Tissues, 8 bales cotton tissues.

From Naples:—4 bales cotton goods, 3777 baskets Potatoes.

From Catania:—2200 bags Sulphur.

Port Said:—60 cases Wine.

From Aden:—39 packets Baitram, 24 bundles Baitram, 30 Jottas Baitram, 22 bundles Alkali, 37 bundles cow hides, 12 bags Gum, 7 bundles Hides, 4 bales Skins.

During the Haj pilgrim season, ten ships sailed from Karachi to Jeddah between April 4th and June 18th with a total of 6204 pilgrims. Of this number 5211 were men and 90 women and 92 children and infants.—A.P.

KARNATAK LEADERS AND HINDI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Congress has declared Hindi as a suitable common language and this forms a part of the constructive programme that could be utilised by the whole of the Indian nation. As such its leaders are expected to strive their human best to gain this end. True that the establishment in Madras for these five long years has been doing solid work in this direction; that the Committee has been spreading this national language through several sub-committees established in different parts of the Province in Southern India. But time has come when our leaders of Karnatak should take to this most important work which goes a long way to unite the feelings and thoughts of the Indians. Is it not surprising that the Karnatak people (in a great Province where the Congress is going to be held this time) have not yet opened their eyes? In a place where the need for Hindi is keenly felt! In a place that is chosen by the A. I. C. C. as the suitable place for the Congress to be held! Why do not the leaders encourage the study of Hindi? They can send up candidates to the Training School at Madras and thus supply the immediate need that this province feels urgently, pressingly and necessarily. There are cases when enthusiastic youths are frustrated from the realisation of their much-cherished idea of doing honourable work for the good of the whole nation yet the leaders can very well encourage such volunteering enthusiasts by giving stipends and scholarships. In this way the K. P. C. C. will do wisely to encourage the spread of the national language. One should be mortified when one understands that when other Provinces are advancing rapidly ours only is lagging behind. Enterprising youths cannot expect encouragement though we can boast of learned leaders who are ready to devote their heart and soul to national good we regret to say that they do not take keen interest in this matter.

It is observed that in the Provincial Committee held at Gokarna they have overlooked this important theme and it is hoped that the energetic leaders of the Karnatak will make amends for it this time in the K. P. C. C. to be held in Belgaum on the 12th instant. Further it is expected that these volunteering leaders of Karnatak who came forward to help the Hubli Prachar Committee, an institution meant for all Karnatak, would kindly rouse it from its sleep.

I hope these few words would go into the core and enlighten the leaders in their pressing duty which they seem to neglect. It is expected that many will be trained to spread the Hindi tongue in the near future thus tracing the first and foremost step to the winning of Swaraj. This is as important—if not more—as the attempt on the part of the leaders to encourage the use of Khaddar. Thus will Messrs. Sjt. Desapande, K. Sadasiva Rao and Koujalgi give new life and vigour to Karnatak so that she also might take active part in the winning of Swaraj.—Yours, etc.

M. K. N.

KALYAN MUSLIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is always painful to us to notice that the Hindus and Mahomedans are not at peace in many parts of the country but it is more painful to learn that the Muslim community is at daggers drawn within itself in some places. One such instance exists, to some extent, in the city of Kalyan where we learn that the Muslims were divided and at variance. Their attitude took the shape of a lengthy and wearisome prosecution which has ended. But one is pained to learn that the matter does not end here. In the interest of the country it is necessary that litigation should be cut short and peace restored amongst the community and two factions brought together on friendly terms. Here is the chance for Government officials to do a piece of service to the people.—Yours etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

Kalyan July 7.

REFORM AMONG BOHRAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In yesterday's papers there appears a long telegram from Poona announcing the expected visit of His Holiness, Sardar Sayadna Taher Saifud-din, First Class Sardar of the Deccan, to that town and the right royal preparations that are being made by the Bohra community to receive him there.

One wonders how long the Bohra community will remain behind the times and revel in these demonstrations at the expense of progress and enlightenment. We are enjoined by the Quran not to be spend-thrifts, as extravagance is an act detested by the Lord, and likewise music is forbidden to all true believers; but we are indulging in both these "Mumnuat" (things forbidden) just to satisfy our uncontrollable desire of self-indulgence.

Money is being spent like water in special trains, bands, and litigations while instead of the inauguration of new institutions of public utility centuries old good institutions of the community (to name only one—the old age and widow pensions) are being neglected and schools, *madrasas* and other charitable funds are being attacked.

Is there not a Gandhi or Das amongst the Bohras to introduce drastic reform in the Bohra community?—Yours etc.,

A BOHRA.

Indore, July 7.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. P. R. Leis complains of the want of a readable Marathi translation of the Koran, may I, through the columns of your esteemed paper, refer him to Moulvi Mirmahomed Yacoob Saheb, President of the Anjuman Targobo Talime Islam, who, I believe has translated the Koran in Marathi and which is admitted to be a fairly accurate translation of the Holy book. His address is:—Hamidiah Musjid Hall, near Pydhoni, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

SHAIK KHALID YUSUF.

Bombay, July 11.

WEDDING IN KHADI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AZAMGARH, July 11.

Babu Ganpatsahaya, a non-cooperator of Sultanpur but who has recently resumed practice reached here yesterday with his son's wedding party. The party consisted of the Tilak and Gandhi schools' boys from Allahabad and Sultanpur respectively and of gentlemen clad in khaddar. The wedding procession preceding the actual marriage ceremony was an ideal one. Shorn of all wasteful trifles and meaningless paraphernalia the procession was headed by choukis of Bharatmata, Mahatma Gandhi and Lok. Tilak respectively each carried in well decorated carriages with Swaraj flags fluttering in numbers on each of them. These were followed by a troop of young boys with khadi military uniforms and Gandhi caps on marching to the tune of national music sung in chorus. Then followed well decorated horses, carriages and a silver and gold worked palanquin bearing the bridegroom. There was a heavy sprinkling of national flags all over the big procession. At intervals bhajanmandali and national school boys treated enormous crowds with national songs. "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai," "Lokmanya Tilak and Bharatmata-ki-Jai" resounded the town. A national dramatic company is staging national drama.

MACKINNONS EMPLOYEES' BENEFICENCE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue appears a short summary of the report of the proceedings of the inaugural meeting held to organise what is called the "Mackinnons Employees' Beneficence Fund." The statement made therein, viz., "as it was found that the monetary help given by the Firm to the dependents of their employees was inadequate" is without any foundation and hence is entirely incorrect. The object of the Fund is to supplement the relief and compassionate allowances granted by the Firm.

Kindly publish the above correction in your next issue to avoid any misunderstanding.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. RAO,
Provisional Secretary,
"Mackinnons Employees' Beneficence Fund."
Bombay, July 11.

CAN YOU STAND THE TRUTH LET ME TELL YOU FREE

Some of your past experiences, future prospects, financial possibilities and other confidential matters as indicated by astrology, the most ancient science known to History. Your prospects of life, happiness in marriage, friends enemies success in all undertakings, legacies, speculation and many other vital questions can be revealed by the great science of Astrology.

Let me tell you free startling facts that may change the whole course of your life and bring success, happiness and prosperity instead of despair and failure, which may now be staring you in the face. Your astrological interpretation will be written in plain, simple language and consist of not less than two full pages.

Be sure to send your birthdate, with name and address distinctly written. If you wish you may enclose 8 annas in stamps of your own country to cover cost of this notice, mailing etc. There will be no delay you will hear from me at once. This offer may not be made again so act now. Address ROXROY, Dept. 1001 J, Emmastraat. 42, The Hague, Holland. Postage to Holland 3 annas.

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When run down, and you lack energy and fail to take an interest in your work or pleasures, a gentle but reliable aperient is necessary to cleanse the system of the waste products.

Burgoyne's Fruit Saline

banishes depression and melancholy; ensures for you absence of worry, and restores that feeling of abounding good health. But it must be BURGOYNE'S.

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THE CURE FOR "DIABETES."

DR. S. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

Over 23 years' practical experience and awarded Gold Medals. Of the numerous certificates by patients as well as Chemical Analysers, the following are some certificates:—

Miss BANOO F. POACHA and Mr. N. H. GAZDER, Bombay, writes:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. IYENGAR, SPECIALIST IN DIABETES, cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha of Raipur, she is aged about 55, who was suffering from Diabetes for the last 5 years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent., as examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D., Bombay. After the treatment it was found at the Bombay Municipal Laboratory, "Sugar Nil." We are all exceedingly sorry that we did not consult him earlier. We are all wish him good health and prosperity and thank him for removing sugar in her Urine entirely."

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

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(2) Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Opp. Income-Tax Office.)

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AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS FOR SUPERB CRAFTSMANSHIP

BEST TESTIMONIALS OF APPRECIATION FROM MAHARAJAS AND OTHER MOST ENLIGHTENED PERSONAGES.

"MY JAIL EXPERIENCES."

SOME CONVICT WARDERS.

Mahatma Gandhi continuing his jail experiences in "Young India" says:—

Adan was a young Somali soldier who was sentenced to ten years hard labour for desertion from the British Army which he had joined during the war. He was transferred to the Aden Jail authorities. Adan had served four years when we were admitted. He was practically illiterate. He could read the Koran with difficulty but could not copy it correctly, if at all. He was able to speak Urdu fairly fluently and was anxious to learn Urdu. With the permission of the Superintendent I tried to teach him but the learning of the alphabet provided too great a strain upon him and he left it. With all that he was quick-witted and sharp as a needle. He took the greatest interest in religious matters. He was a devout Mussalman, offered his prayers regularly including the midnight one, and never missed the Ramzan fast. The rosary was his constant companion. When he was free, he used to recite selections from the Koran. He would often engage me in a discussion on complete fasts according to the Hindu custom as also on Ahimsa. He was a brave man. He was very courteous but never cringing. He was of an excitable nature and therefore often quarrelled with the bardasi or his fellow warder. We had therefore sometimes to arbitrate between them. Being a soldier and amenable to reason, he would accept the award, but he would put his case boldly and cogently. Adan was the longest with us. I treasure Adan's affection. He was most attentive to me. He would see to it that my food at the appointed time. He was sad if I ever became ill and anticipated all my wants. He would not let me exert myself for anything. He was anxious to be discharged or at least to be transferred to Aden. I tried hard. I drew up petitions for him. The Superintendent too tried his best. But the decision rested with the Aden authorities. Hope was held out to him that he would be discharged before the end of last year. I do hope he is already discharged. The little service I rendered gave rise to deep personal attachment. It was a sad parting when Adan was transferred to another part of the prison. I must not omit to mention that when I was organising spinning and carding in the jail, Adan, though one of his hands was disabled, helped most industriously at making slivers. He became very proficient in the art which he had come to like.

As Shabaskhan was replaced by Adan, Harkaran was replaced by Bhiwa. Much to our agreeable surprise, Bhiwa was a Mahar from Maharashtra and therefore an untouchable. Of all the warders we met he was perhaps the most industrious. The reader will be surprised to find that the canker of untouchability has not left even the jails untouched. Poor Bhiwa! He would not enter our cells without considerable hesitation. He would not touch our pots. We quickly set him at rest by telling him that we had not only no prejudices against untouchable, but that we were trying our best to do away with the curse. Shankerlal Banker specially befriended him and made him feel perfectly at home with us. He permitted Bhiwa to be so familar with him that the former would resent an angry word from Mr. Banker and the latter would even apologise. He induced Bhiwa to apply himself to studies and taught him also spinning. The result was that Bhiwa became in an incredibly short space of time an accomplished spinner and began so to like it that he thought of learning weaving, and earning his living through that occupation when he went out. I cultivated in the jail the habit of drinking hot water and lemon at 4.15 a.m. When I protested against Mr. Banker doing it for me, he initiated Bhiwa into the mystery. Prisoners, though they get up early enough, do not like to leave their matting (which is their bed) at that early hour. Bhiwa however immediately responded to his friend's suggestion. But it was Mr. Banker's business always to wake up Bhiwa at 4 o'clock. When Bhiwa went (he was discharged under special remission) Adan undertook the duty. He will not listen to my doing it myself. And the tradition was kept up even after Mr. Banker's discharge, each outgoing warder initiating the in-coming one into all the mysteries. Needless to say this morning duty was no part of the prison task. Indeed convicts when they became warders were not expected to do any labour at all. Theirs is but to order.

Even as the best of friends must part some day, Bhiwa bade good-bye. He was permitted to receive from Mr. Banker khaddar caps, khaddar dhoties, khaddar vests and a khaddar blanket. He promised to wear nothing but khaddar outside. Let me hope good Bhiwa, wherever he may be, is keeping the promise.

Bhiwa was followed by Thamu. He too belonged to Maharashtra. Thamu was a mild-mannered warder. He had not much 'go' in him. He would do what he was asked but did not believe in specially exerting himself. He and Adan therefore did not get on quite well together. But Thamu being timid always yielded to Adan in the end. He had such a royal time (all had) with us that Thamu did not want to be separated from us. He therefore preferred to bear Adan's hard yoke to being transferred. Thamu having come to us a considerable time after Adan, the latter was Thamu's senior with us. It is remarkable how these fictitious seniorities spring up in little places like jails. Yerawada was to us a whole world or better still the whole world. Every squabble, every little jar, was a mighty event commanding sustained interest for the day and sometimes even for days. If the jail authorities permitted a jail newspaper to be conducted by the prisoners and for them, it would have a cent per cent circulation and such toothsome news as properly cooked dhol, well dressed vegetables, and sensational items as war of words between prisoners, sometimes even resulting in blows and consequent *khatla* (trial) before the Superintendent, would be as eagerly devoured by the prisoners as the news of big dinner parties and great wars are devoured by the public outside. I make the present of a suggestion to enterprising members of the Assembly that if they desire fame they cannot do better than introduce a bill requiring Superintendents of jails to permit the publishing and editing of newspapers by prisoners exclusively for their own use and under strict censorship by the authorities.

To return to Thamu, though he was flabby, as a man he was otherwise as good as any of his predecessors. He took to the charkha like fish to water. In a week's time, he pulled a more even thread than I did. And after a month, the pupil out-distanced the teacher by a long way. So much so that I grew jealous of Thamu's superiority. I saw too from Thamu's rapid progress that my slow progress was a peculiar defect of mine and that an ordinary person could pull a perfect thread in a month at the outside. Everyone of those who were taught by me excelled me in no time. To Thamu as to Bhiwa, the spinning wheel had become a welcome companion. They were able to drown the sorrows of separation from their nearest in the soft and gentle music of the wheel. Later on spinning became Thamu's first work in the morning. He spun at the rate of four hours per day.

When we were shifted to the Epropean yard, there were several changes. Among them was a change of warders. Adan was the first to be transferred. Though neither he nor we liked it, we took his transfer bravely. Then came Thamu's turn. Poor fellow, he broke down. He wanted me to try to keep him. I would not do that. I thought it was beyond my province. The authorities had a perfect right to shift whom and where they would. Adan and Thamu were followed by kunti, a Gurkha, and a Canarese by name Gangappa. The Gurkha was called Goorkha by everybody. He was reserved but grew 'chummy' later on. For the first few days, he did not know where he was. Probably he thought we would report and involve him on the slightest pretext. But when he saw that we meant no mischief, he came closer to us. But he was soon transferred. Gangappa I have partly described in the introduction to the jail correspondence. He was an elderly man. His almost punctilious observance of rules and his great devotion to duty commanded my admiration. He put his whole soul into whatever he was ordered by the authorities to do. He took up duties which he need not have. He rarely remained idle. He learnt to make and cook *chapatis* for my companions. His devotion to me personally I shall never forget. No wife or sister could be more unsparing than Gangappa in his attention. He was awake at all times. He took delight in anticipating my wants. He saw to it that all my things were kept spotlessly clean. During my illness, he was my most efficient nurse, because he was the most attentive. When we were transferred to the European yard, Messrs. Mansar Ali and Yagnik used to join me at prayer time. Mr. Mansar Ali was transferred to Allahabad for his discharge in due course. Mr. Yagnik because he needed more intensive and philosophical rather than devotional meditation dropped out. Gangappa felt that without these friends I would feel lonely at prayer. The very first time that he saw that I was alone at prayer, he quietly took his seat in front of me. Needless to say I appreciated the delicate courtesy underlying the action. It was so spontaneous, unofficious, and natural for Gangappa. I do not call it religious in the accepted sense of the term, though, according to my conception, it was truly religious. I always hesitated to invite anybody to these prayer meetings of mine. I did not want them to come for my sake. I did not feel lonely. I realised most at that time the companionship of God. If any one came, I wanted him not for keeping company but for sharing the divine companionship. I therefore particularly hesitated to invite the warders. I felt that they might join merely out of form, whereas I wanted them to join only if they naturally felt like joining. With Gangappa it was a mixture of pity for me in my loneliness and desire to share with me the sacred half-hour, though he could understand not a word of what I sang save of course *Ramnam*. Gangappa drew to the prayer meeting another warder Annappa, also a Canarese, and later Mr. Abdul Gani felt impelled to join. I imagine that Mr. Abdul Gani was unconsciously influenced by Gangappa's unobtrusive act of joining me.

The reader will see that I had a uniformly happy experience of these convict warders. I could not have wished for more devoted companions or more faithful attendants. Paid service would but be a patch upon this and that of friends could only equal it. And yet the pity of it is that society treats such men as criminals and outcastes because they had the misfortune to be convicted. I entirely endorse the remark of the head jailer already quoted by me in a previous chapter that there are in our jails many men who are better than those outside. The reader will now understand why I felt a pang when I heard that I was discharged, and most of the companions who had covered me with so much kindness and whom there was in my opinion no occasion to detain any longer in the jails were left behind.

One word more and I must regretfully part with Gangappa. Gangappa always knew his limitations. He would not spin. He said he could not do it. His fingers had not the cunning for it. But he kept the work room in order, cleaned my wheel and devoted all his spare time to sunning and cleaning the cotton for carding.

Of all the many happy memories of my prison life I know that those of the company of the convict warders will perhaps linger the longest.

PROTECTION OF JUHU.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The extensive havoc caused by the last fortnight's storm and high seas has opened the eyes of the officers of the Development Department to the immediate necessity and urgency of devising means to protect the Juhu beach from further depredation and erosion. Public voice has not been slow in calling upon the authorities to preserve the glorious stretch of the palm-grown beach right up from the Danda end to the extreme north point of the Juhu Island where the Marine Seaside Villa of the H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior is situated. It is incumbent upon the D. D. to devote all their resources for the preservation not only the Juhu beach but the mainland from being inundated and encroached upon by sea in the immediate future. Just behind the Juhu Island on its east is seen an extensive area belonging to Government and said to have been reserved for all aerodrome accommodation, an area of close upon 1000 acres recently acquired for public purposes. In the event of Government is now betimes awakened to adopt measures to prevent this large area being swept away and inundated by the Arabian Sea then in no time the Ghodbunder Road and the mainland will be endangered by the heavy inroads of the sea. In consequence the question of a substantial and permanent sea wall at Juhu does not become a question for the few landholders of Juhu but an imperial question how to protect the mainland and the large tract lying between it and the Juhu Island.

I am well aware that some three years back a short stretch of Juhu Island was brought under the operation of a Town Planning Scheme known as the Santa Cruz T. P. Scheme No. II. The area composed within this scheme is close upon 1500.0 sq. yds. with a seafront 3000 feet long. This scheme was finally sanctioned by Government with a clear liability on the D. D. to build a reinforced concrete sea-wall with groynes, otherwise if not constructed within the stipulated time the D. D. was liable for demages that may accrue for such failure on their part. The D. D. has been awarded an amount of betterment from the Juhu landowners of a sum little over Rs. 2 lakhs. This large sum was awarded with a view to the expensive nature of the sea-wall that was required to be constructed. From what I hear the Deputy Director of Development has come forward to say that they cannot spend more than Rs. 20,000 towards the cost of the sea-wall. Now to think of building a reinforced concrete sea-wall with groynes for a length of 3000 feet and eight feet high is an impossible task. Is this no a thin edge to drive into the purses of the Juhu landowners by calling upon them to give an additional contribution towards the cost of the sea-wall which will benefit not only the landowners but Government and the numerous landowners on the Ghodbunder Road from Santa Cruz to Andheri. This clearly indicates that the question of building a sea-wall is a question of imperial policy and it is incumbent on the D. D. to devote their resources in this direction instead of frittering away large sums on outlying—out of the way and unremunerative schemes in the back water, and slums of East Salsette—like Chembur etc. Before the final sanctioning of the T. P. Santa Cruz scheme No. II the Town Planning Engineers had expermitted with tiles and prepared two designs of a sea-wall one to cost Rs. 96,000 and another Rs. 250,000. In face of such estimates it is a matter of great surprise that the Development Department now comes forward and allocate only Rs. 20,000 towards such construction. The D. D. has not only to consider the building of a substantial sea-wall but to bear in mind that they will have to maintain its integrity year in and year out. Unless therefore means are devised to build a sufficiently permanent sea-wall the D. D. will come to find that amongst several of their blundering schemes this will come to be regarded as no less a huge failure and rue the day in future.

The easiest solution of building a sea-wall along the whole front of the Juhu Island is to call upon the proprietors (Government and private owners) of the lands falling within the Ghodbunder Road from Vesoon Causeway on the north to the end off Danda Creek on the south and the Juhu Island on the west to contribute a proportionate share of such construction.—Yours etc.,

K. S. DHONDY.

July 5.

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असल उत्पादकांकी कोलोन वॉटर मागो. नकली मालाबद्दल माफ रहा.

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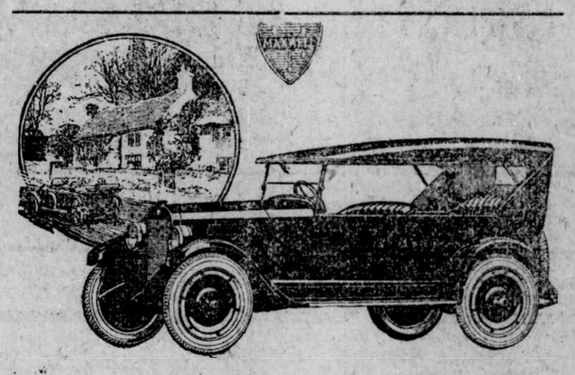

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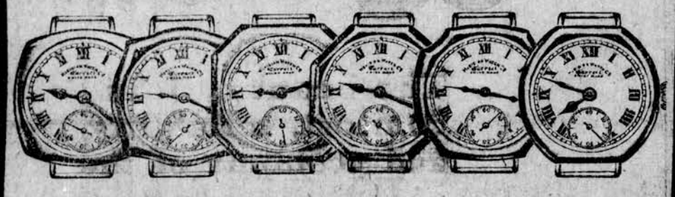

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The unsettled conditions at the head of the Bay have disappeared. The monsoon remains active generally and extended into Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nawpur, the Punjab, Kumaon Hills, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and Mysore and local in Bengal, Orissa, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, East South Hyderabad and Bombay Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, Gujarat and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Kyaukpyu two inches; Tavoy, Moulmein and Akyab three; Gauhati one; Darjeeling two; Puri one; Purnea one and a half; Dehra Dun seven; Mussooree three; Simla two; Dalhousie and Udaipur one; Indore two; Amraoti one; Nagpur one and a half; Ratnagiri eight; Bombay, Marmago, Karwar and Mangalore two and Mercara three.

Forecast.—Increase in Bihar and the United Provinces plains.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Bihar and Orissa: Week ending 7th instant. Rainfall was general over the provinces, the fall being mostly heavy in Bihar, moderate in Chota Nagpur and light to moderate in Orissa. Preparation of fields and sowing of paddy and bhadi crops are going on. Excessive and incessant rains have retarded sowing and weeding operations in the Districts of Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur and Purnea. On the other hand rain is badly needed in Cuttack and Puri. Weeding of jute, continues in Cuttack. The condition of standing crops is on the whole good.

The price of common rice has risen in five Districts, fallen in three and is stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters, excluding Angul is 7.21 seers a rupee against 7.27 seers last week: that of maize is 10.25 seers against 10.18 seers.

The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient except in parts of Balasora and Puri. Shortage of fodder is also reported from Darbhanga and that of water from Angul.

Cattle disease is reported from eight Districts.

Condition of standing crop in feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 11th July 1924.	Totol since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 11th July 1923	June 1st to 11th July 1922
	In Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	2 15	19 46	34 72	35 56
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	1 99	21 60	34 15	31 86
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) ..	1 93	18 94	36 64	33 67
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	2 70	23 75	28 65	..

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 10.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.591 in.
Temperature of Air	77.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	75.5 ,,
Dew Point	74.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	92% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	80.9 ,,
Minimum ,, ,,	75.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, ESE, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	246 miles.
Fall of Rain	2.27 inches.
Total fall during month ..	11.84 ,,
Do. do. year ..	19.90 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th July	0.17 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m	ft. in	July	h m.	ft. in
F.	11	6 3	25 2	11	12 4	20 9
		17 59	26 1			
Sat	12	0 1	26 0	12	18 07	16 2
		12 50	27 11		5 52	19 1
Sun	13	8 36	27 0	13	1 59	16 6
		20 17	26 5		14 42	20 0
M.	14	9 36	28 2	14	2 56	15 7
		21 21	26 11		15 40	19 4
Tu	15	10 29	29 2	15	3 46	14 10
		22 18	27 5		16 40	18 6
W.	16	11 16	29 11	16	4 34	14 4
		23 11	27 9		17 30	7 10
Th.	17	12 0	30 3	17	5 22	14 3
		0 0	27 11		18 16	7 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the southeast Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the west of the province. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual in the northwest of the division and at Ambala. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 116deg. at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.37" of rain and Allahabad 0.22." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east of the province and heavily clouded over the west. The air is damper than usual at Agra. Maximum temperature was below normal at the aforesaid station and at Cawnpore; the minimum was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu has had 0.45" of rain, Kotah 0.29" and Jodhpur 0.23." Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over Rajputana. Moisture in the air is in defect in upper Sind. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in west Rajputana and the minimum at Bikaner only. The thermometer rose yesterday to 113deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 1.85" of rain, Neemuch 0.77," Rajkot 0.10" Bhavnagar-Para 0.18" and Surat 0.57." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess at Neemuch and in defect in Cutch. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the aforesaid areas and in north Gujarat and central Kathiawar; the minimum was below normal at Bhuj. A maximum temperature of 106deg. was recorded at Deesa yesterday.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.68" of rain, Saugor 0.25, Hoshangabad 0.21," Khandwa 0.20," Akola 0.19, Amraoti 1.03," Nagpur 1.41," Chanda 0.78" and Raipur 0.67." Skies are moderately to heavily and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 2.15" of rain, Ratnagiri 7.51," Marmagao 1.98" and Karwar 1.95." Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is almost normal. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at Marmagao and almost normal elsewhere. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 82deg.1 (3deg. normal) and a minimum temperature of 75deg.7 (2deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.44" of rain, Poona 0.12" and Belgaum 0.74." Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour air is slightly below normal at Nizamabad. Day temperature was generally lower than usual; night temperature was almost normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally active outside the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Central Provinces and Central India West, and local in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 2.14," Calicut 1.26," Cochin 1.14," Trivandrum 0.44," Coimbatore 0.10" and Bangalore 0.16."

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall into the Punjab is probable to-day.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 10th July, 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula and is extending again into the southeast Punjab. Conditions remain slightly unsettled at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Central India, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, Gujarat, the west Central Provinces, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Victoria Point five inches; Mergui two; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Rangoon one; Sibsagar three Tezpur, Saugor Island one and a half; Burdwan one; Cuttack four; Ranchi two; Purnea, Mussooree, Lucknow three; Chakrata two; Sutna two; Pendra one and a half; Parbhani one; Mercara three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Panjab—				
Multan	..	..	1.28	—1.28
Rawalpindi	..	0.62	4.32	—3.70
Lahore	..	..	3.66	—3.66
Hissar	..	1.51	2.91	—1.40
Ambala	..	0.51	6.64	—6.13
Delhi	..	1.63	6.08	—4.45
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.37	1.83	5.75	—3.92
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	..	1.66	8.88	—7.22
Cawnpore	0.09	5.26	5.89	—0.63
Allahabad	0.22	3.92	8.94	—5.02
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	..	0.42	—0.42
Karachi	..	..	1.45	—1.45
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	0.52	4.66	—4.14
Jaipur	..	2.47	5.14	—2.67
Kotah	0.29	3.75	6.90	—3.15
Mount Abu	0.45	6.38	11.82	—5.44
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	0.07	3.51	—3.44
Dwarka	..	0.02	4.33	—4.31
Veraval	..	5.33	6.17	—0.84
Rajkot	0.10	9.04	7.81	+1.23
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.18	3.86	6.53	—2.67
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.57	18.10	14.16	+3.94
Ahmedabad	..	2.56	7.93	—5.37
Deesa	0.06	2.08	4.88	—2.80
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.77	3.15	6.94	—3.79
Indore	1.85	6.26	9.12	—2.86
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.68	9.40	13.19	—3.89
Saugar	0.25	2.19	10.99	—7.80
Hoshangabad	0.21	3.05	10.03	—6.98
Khandwa	0.20	3.42	8.26	—4.79
Akola	0.19	4.53	8.13	—3.60
Amraoti	1.03	6.27	9.63	—3.36
Nagpur	1.41	8.40	13.66	—5.26
Chanda	0.78	6.77	12.61	—5.84
Raipur	0.67	6.62	18.54	—6.92
Konkan—				
Bombay	2.15	19 46	28.49	—9.03
Ratnagiri	7.51	61 34	41.84	19.50
Mormugao	1.98	61 73	42.07	19.66
Karwar	1.95	68.75	52.62	17.13
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	4 11	5.97	—1.86
Ahmednagar	0.04	4.86	5.98	—1.12
Poona	0.12	3 15	7.00	—3 85
Sholapur	0.44	2.70	6.19	—3.49
Bijapur	..	0.67	4.10	—3 43
Belgaum	0.74	?	13.14	?
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	6 57	7.23	—0.66
Nizamabad (Indur)		3.2.	8 69	—5.47
Hyderabad	..	6.85	6.56	+0.29
Malabar—				
Mangalore	2.14	70.7.	52.05	18.75
Calicut	1.26	65 86	45.80	10.06
Cochin	1.14	56.48	37.86	18.62
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.31	9.15	9.75	—0.60
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	0.07	3.21	6.68	—3.41
Bellary	0.04	1.83	2.41	—0.58
Cuddapah	0.55	4.37	4.40	+0.03
Madras	..	3 32	3.24	3.08
Bangalore	0.16	7.35	4.47	+3.01
Coimbatore	0.10	5.55	2.16	+3.39
Trichinopoly ..	..	0.15	1.95	—1.80
Negapatam	..	0.67	1.98	—1.31

CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATION.

NEW COUNCIL MEMBERS

His Excellency the Governor has nominated Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., and Rao Bahadur Ambashankar Uttamram Malji to be additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purposes of the Co-operative Societies Bill proposed to be introduced in the Council.

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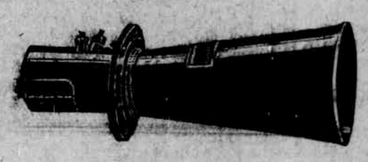

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W. B. YEATS AS ESSAYIST.

A. E.'S VIEWS.

These essays and the Controversies which we reviewed some months ago are the only contribution of any importance made by an Irish writer to an Irish philosophy of literature and drama writes A. E. in the "Irish Statesman." It is curious that a country in which a quarter of a century ago there was everywhere crudity of judgment, ignorance or complete indifference to the arts, should have given birth to one of the most subtle of thinkers. Senator Yeats spread a delicate net to entrap the boisterous and unreflecting Irishman and bring him into an intellectual atmosphere. When we listen at the Abbey to the the bursts of foolish laughter when there should be silence of grief and silly cheers where the fools imagine there is some political significance in a sentence, we fear, too many have been unaware of the "Essays" which, I read, might have heightened pleasure. Hardly any literary critic excites us more than Yeats. We may continually question his doctrine, but in the very act of questioning we are forced to rise to his own intellectual plane to find argument against him. We must do this just as we must learn Chinese if we are to discuss poetry in that language with a Chinese litterateur. To learn to understand the intellectual language and the literary symbolism of the Essays is to gain a new appreciation of literature, even if we find ourselves in opposition to a judgment or a theory. In this volume are collected the essays in works previously published—"Ideas of Good and Evil," "The Cutting of an Agate," and "Per Amica Silentia Lunae." How can one convey any impression of that arrogant yet persuasive mentality, of that style where simplicity and bareness are suddenly varied by some image rich as a jewel, and we are as delighted by the contrast as if we saw some lovely gem-bedight queen walking along an undecorated corridor, noble only because of its proportion. How obvious when it is said, but has anyone said it before, that criticism of the popular theatre? "For nearly three centuries invention has been making the human voice and the movements of the body seem always less expressive . . . . . the number of feet between myself and the players have destroyed intimacy." Yes, it is true the great theatres, with all their inventions, make poetry and passion seem more remote from us, and we are not moved as we are when we read, if the player is to move us profoundly, he must be beside us, and we must feel as if we were silent bystanders. The Japanese, with their Noh plays, invented a dramatic art which might move us as intimately as if the drama had taken place in our own homes. Alike with the multiplication of books and the enlargement of the theatre, words written and spoken lose their power, with books because there are too many, with the drama because the speech is artificial and remote. Senator Yeats persuades us that some modification of the Noh plays might restore us appreciation of the beauty of speech, thought, emotion, or movement, for truly there is no musical instrument on which humanity may play which can ever have the power of that instrument, the body, which in its highest appeal to ear, to eye, to soul, moves more than the mightiest orchestra. He says "As a deep of the mind can only be approached through what is most human, most delicate, we should distrust bodily distance, mechanism and loud noise." Our broadcasting, our gramophones, our cinemas, our mechanical players are all removing us from direct contact with soul and body, and hence the importance of any art which might restore to us a fresh and virgin sensitiveness to that sweet magic, the art and power of which to move us is almost lost. I am not so sure when he says: "All art is dream.' Undoubtedly, a great deal of art, the art of Spencer, of Keats, of Coleridge in the ancient Mariner, of the earlier Tennyson, of William Morris, of Burne Jones, of Watts, comes out of a dream of consciousness. I feel somehow that with Shakespeare and some others consciousness has transcended the dream state, and has come to a magical awakening beyond, perhaps corresponding to that stage which in India is called spirit waking, a stage differentiated from bodily walking or dream, and I think in this state, higher than dream, the supreme works of art are created. Plato, perhaps, had the idea, which Senator Yeats holds when he says that poets say many things wiser or more beautiful than they know because their daemon utters through them its wisdom. But is there not a stage where waking consciousness and daemonic consciousness become one, and the waker is no longer a medium but conscious co-worker and creator along with the spirit? Again I am not sure that the poet is right when he says: "So far from the discussion of our interests and the immediate circumstance of our life being the most moving to the imagination, it is what is old and far off that stirs us most deeply." If our life has depths, if love has discovered its own spiritual roots, our own experience will, I think, stir us more deeply than anything in legend, anything in poetry, because we live poetry rather than read it. But it is possible that the poet would accept this, and if we limit his meaning and make it refer merely to what is topical and contemporary, there would be no quarrel. But with what insight does he not define the mood of the bourgeoisies with regard to the aristocracies of life or character. "It seems to them that those who have been freed by position, by poverty, or by the traditions of art, have something terrible about them, a light that is unendurable to eye-sight, . . . and think freedom is but a trifling with the world." To read and ponder over that, to realise its meaning is almost to free oneself from slavery to the standards of the market place, for once a man understands what chains hang about him he has already half unchained his spirit. I spoke of this book as the only important contribution anyone had yet made to an Irish philosophy of literature and the arts. Yet there is no definite philosophy, the unity of the thought arising from the peculiar temperament of imagination of the poet rather than from any logical system he has thought out, and into which all must fit or be outcast. It is much better, as it is the intuitions of a poetical nature are more exciting and profound than any logical philosophy of literature could be. We find what seem to be contradictions, but these are the natural reactions we find in ourselves from all our moods. We do not betray our ideals when we react from them, if we react with full consciousness giving good reasons for our new departure. We have always to strike a balance between our own opposites and the wisest thinker is he who is conscious that our nature is made up of opposing elements, all necessary and who will not be afraid of speaking now from one pole of his being and now from another. Senator Yeats gives very good reasons why in his youth he desired to write popular poetry, and much better reasons for giving up the idea. He has found himself between the opposites so often that he has come in 'Per Amica Silentia Lunae' to half expound a philosophy of these contraries and it may be he will give us a complete exposition in the philosophical volume he is writing at present. I doubt whether the net of conscious mind will catch so many gay fish as were netted by momentary emotion or that any House of thought built by a poet is large enough for a poet to live in. The poet accepts consciously or unconsciously 'Anima Mundi' as his subconscious self and if he philosophises too much he is in danger of substituting a bare theory for that rich depth. If there be any gods, says Plato, they certainly do not philosophise. In the Essays, he has escaped limitation, and I doubt if he will ever stir us more by rationalising his impulse and I would quote to him one of his own intuitions: "We make out of the quarrel with others rhetoric, but out of the quarrel with ourselves poetry." When we have explained ourselves to ourselves too clearly the quarrel is settled. I would rather the poet fished in that rich darkness for creatures of the mind which blaze when they are brought into full consciousness. But perhaps the new prose volume we are promised may not be a logical system only an imagination, and it may make still more powerful the appeal of these Essays, which few could read without intellectual excitement, without being led into a mood of meditation with almost all the intoxication of poetry.

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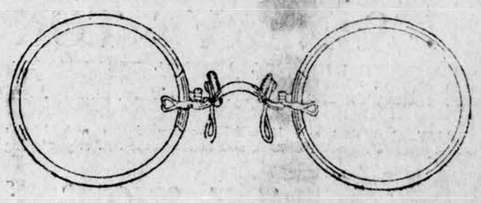

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